

JAN 25 1923

How Many Hogs Are We Going to Get?

Discussed
on page 19

Vol. 68
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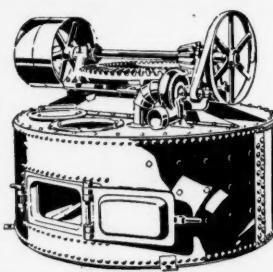
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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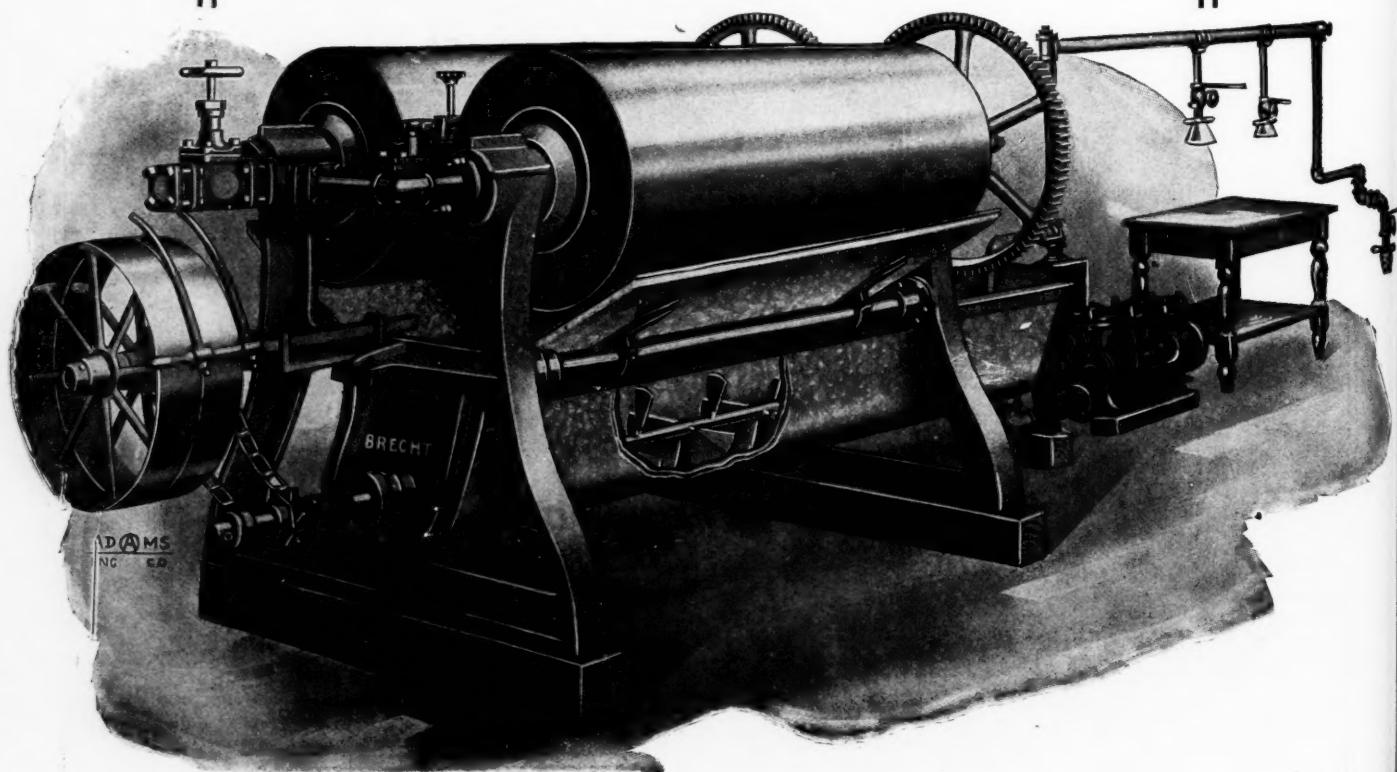
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No. 3.

Pig Crop Survey Shows Big Increase

Government Report Indicates Heavy Growth of Hog Population—Can Packers Afford to Pay Present Prices for Hogs?

A 27 per cent increase in the litters of pigs farrowed in the corn belt states and an 18 per cent increase in the whole United States in the fall of 1922, compared with the same period of 1921, is the striking result of the second pig survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. The survey gives results as of December 1, 1922.

It shows also that there is a probable substantial increase in spring pigs. This is indicated by the survey showing that the number of sows bred to farrow in the first six months of 1923 will very likely be 13 per cent more than the number which actually farrowed in the spring of 1922.

This forecast is of vital importance to packers who are interested in knowing the probable trend of the hog supply and the price trend of products that is likely to follow as a result. They have in this survey, therefore, a strong indication that the hog population of this country has increased and will increase still more.

What Does It Mean to Packers?

With this fact in mind there are calculations which arise at once regarding the price of hogs and their products. The survey points out that this increased production does not of itself mean an oversupply or a decline in price. It also states that for the last three months of 1923 there was an increased demand for pork and lard.

There are some authorities, however, who say that it will be impossible for packers to continue to pay the present prices for hogs, in view of the large supply of hogs expected and the trend of prices of product, which do not permit an operating profit for the packer.

All these factors will probably work themselves out in time. But, following the suggestions of many of the contributors to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S

current discussion of "What's the Matter With the Packing Business?" this important increase in hog supply merits the closest consideration by the packers of the country.

An apparent continued increase in the hog crop should not be a temptation to the packer to speculate, however. As many have said in their letters in the course of this discussion, the packer should "stand on his own bottom," and buy hogs according to his own needs, and on a basis that will show him a cutting profit.

This pig survey, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Government Pig Crop Survey.

The number of litters farrowed in the United States in the fall of 1922 shows an increase of 18.6 per cent over the fall of 1921. An increase of 27.8 per cent is shown for the 11 Corn Belt states as com-

pared with an intended increase in these states of 49 per cent in the number of sows to be bred for fall farrowing, as reported last May. The survey shows that in the Corn Belt states 6.1 pigs per litter were saved in the fall of 1922 as compared with 5.9 pigs saved from the 1921 fall litters. For the entire United States a saving of 6.1 pigs per litter in the fall of 1922 as compared with 6 pigs per litter in 1921 is shown.

The decrease in actual number of pigs produced last fall as compared with intentions of farmers the preceding May is attributed to the decline in hog prices, increased corn prices, increased losses from hog cholera and other diseases, and to the publicity given the results of the spring pig survey made by the Department of Agriculture. Losses from hog cholera and other diseases in the 11 Corn Belt states for the year show an increase of 22.6 per cent over losses in 1921.

The Department received for this report more than 200,000 replies to questionnaires distributed and gathered by rural mail carriers in all sections of the United States where pigs are produced for market. The survey is but the second of its kind that has been made and there has not yet been opportunity to check any differences that may exist between the figures shown for the farms reporting and those for all farms.

Stabilizing the Pig Supply.

It is pointed out, however, that the forecast made last spring of an increase of 14.5 per cent in the number of spring pigs over the preceding year is being borne out by the increased volume of receipts at the principal stockyards during the last three months. The surveys also show that the production of fall pigs in proportion to spring pigs has increased materially during the past two years, thus making for a more stabilized supply of pigs throughout the year.

The number of sows bred to farrow during the first six months of 1923 will be 13 per cent more than the number of sows which actually farrowed in the spring of 1922, provided farmers carry out their intentions as indicated in the December 1, 1922, pig survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. For the 11 Corn Belt states the survey shows an intention to breed 15.6 per cent more sows than a year ago. Most of the Southern States show an actual decrease in prospect for 1923.

The probable increase in farrowings in the spring of 1923 over 1922 compares with an increase of 22.8 per cent in the

(Continued on page 28.)

Good Business

One point made in an address last Tuesday evening by Vice President Charles R. Holden of the Union Trust Co., of Chicago, may be pertinent in this place. Mr. Holden, who is highly regarded as a student of business conditions, said:

"What business must learn, and must put in practice to insure continued and progressive prosperity, is that speculation must be absolutely prohibited in the conduct of sound business."

"The merchant must buy to sell, and with the selling transaction well in view and in hand.

"He must insist upon such stabilizing of prices as will enable him to buy for a sale, and to rely on that transaction for his profit, without the expectation of gain or the danger of loss from shifting market values."

By-Products Prices in December Show Seasonal Declines

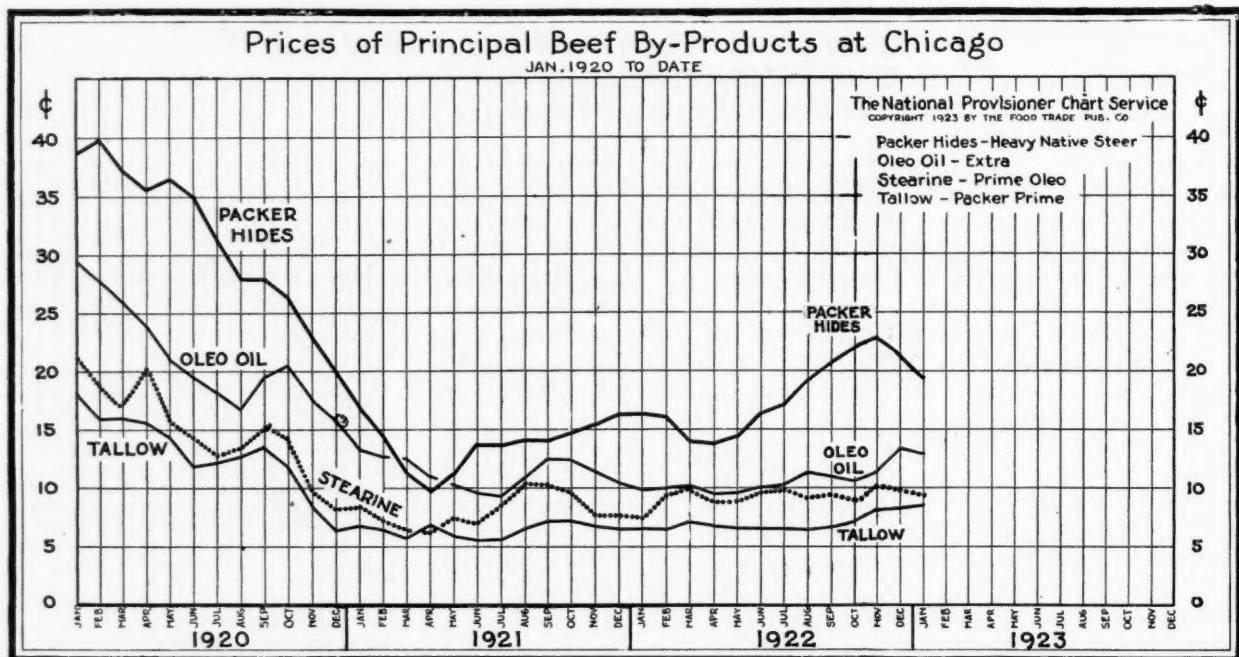
Packer hides, oleo oil and stearine declined during the month from December 15, 1922, to January 15, 1923, while tallow showed a slight increase.

Hide prices continued the decline which has been in evidence since the first of November. The reason for this is the fact that prices became too high to allow a profit to the tanners, according to their statements, and the quality of the hides was deteriorating seasonally through being long haired and grubby. During the last week, however, prices have been firming a little.

The decline in oleo oil has been due to the fact that there has been no demand either for domestic or export trade for butterine purposes. For that reason there has been an accumulation of stocks and this beared the market. About 50 per cent of the trade is for export. For the last week the market has been looking up and quotations have been steady.

Stearine has also been moving slowly. For a time cottonseed oil was cheaper than stearine delivered and so that was used for compound manufacture. The same was true in the East where they were using hydrogenated oils. There has been an accumulation of stearine and it has sold at times very nearly as low as tallow.

Tallow prices have shown a rise during the last month due largely to the fact that the soap business has been exceptionally good for this season.



This chart is based on actual market quotations taken from the records of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. All of the prices are monthly averages of weekly quotations. They were taken from the calendar months up to and including June, 1922, and thereafter for periods ending in the middle of the month. (The comparisons with 1909-14 will be found in the bar tables below.)

By-Product Prices Compared to Pre-War Average

Showing percentage of prices for January 1923, 1922, 1921 and 1920, to the average of January during the six years, 1909-1914.

EXTRA OLEO OIL.

Per Cent of
1909-14 Av.

Jan., 1923 ... 107.87	[Bar]
Jan., 1922 ... 82.6	[Bar]
Jan., 1921 ... 109.8	[Bar]
Jan., 1920 ... 243.3	[Bar]
Jan. av. '09-14. 100.	[Bar]

PRIME OLEO STEARINE.

Jan., 1923 ... 84.82	[Bar]
Jan., 1922 ... 68.6	[Bar]
Jan., 1921 ... 75.6	[Bar]
Jan., 1920 ... 189.1	[Bar]
Jan. av. '09-14. 100.	[Bar]

PACKERS' PRIME TALLOW.

Jan., 1923 ... 123.74	[Bar]
Jan., 1922 ... 94.1	[Bar]
Jan., 1921 ... 96.8	[Bar]
Jan., 1920 ... 258.4	[Bar]
Jan. av. '09-14. 100.	[Bar]

HEAVY NATIVE STEER HIDES.

Jan., 1923 ... 120.27	[Bar]
Jan., 1922 ... 100.2	[Bar]
Jan., 1921 ... 103.2	[Bar]
Jan., 1920 ... 236.1	[Bar]
Jan. av. '09-14. 100.	[Bar]

BY-PRODUCT PRICES AT CHICAGO.

The prices of principal beef by-products at Chicago on which THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S chart is based follow:

	HIDES.	OLEO OIL.	TALLOW.	STEARINE.
	Heavy native steer cts. per pound.	Extra cts. per pound.	Prime cts. per pound.	oleo. cts. per pound.
1920—				
Jan.	38.85	29.35	17.98	21.18
Feb.	39.75	27.88	16.03	18.75
March	37.27	26.00	18.06	17.25
April	35.60	23.90	15.73	20.28
May	36.50	21.00	14.09	15.88
June	35.00	19.63	12.03	14.31
July	31.40	18.15	12.20	12.93
Aug.	28.00	16.83	12.75	13.69
Sept.	28.00	19.50	13.41	15.22
Oct.	26.50	20.50	12.00	14.22
Nov.	23.00	17.75	8.69	9.91
Dec.	20.00	15.98	6.58	8.13
1922—				
Jan.	17.00	13.25	6.75	8.47
Feb.	14.50	12.88	6.50	7.38
March	11.60	12.50	5.81	6.63
April	9.88	11.03	6.97	6.38
May	11.38	10.22	6.00	7.56
June	13.80	9.69	5.59	7.13
July	13.75	9.33	5.58	8.65
Aug.	14.00	11.00	6.61	10.63
Sept.	14.00	12.68	7.28	10.35
Oct.	14.75	12.53	7.25	9.75
Nov.	15.56	11.50	6.87	7.75
Dec.	16.40	10.38	6.58	7.78
1923—				
Jan.	16.50	9.97	6.56	7.60
Feb.	16.25	10.00	6.50	9.07
March	13.90	10.13	7.13	10.03
April	13.50	9.50	6.87	8.88
May	14.25	9.63	6.69	8.88
June	16.60	10.03	6.63	9.60
July	17.73	10.20	6.62	9.90
Aug.	19.22	11.31	6.65	9.25
Sept.	20.50	11.10	6.87	9.58
Oct.	22.28	10.64	7.06	8.92
Nov.	22.95	11.20	8.03	10.03
Dec.	21.25	13.18	8.14	9.97
Jan.	19.81	13.01	8.62	9.50

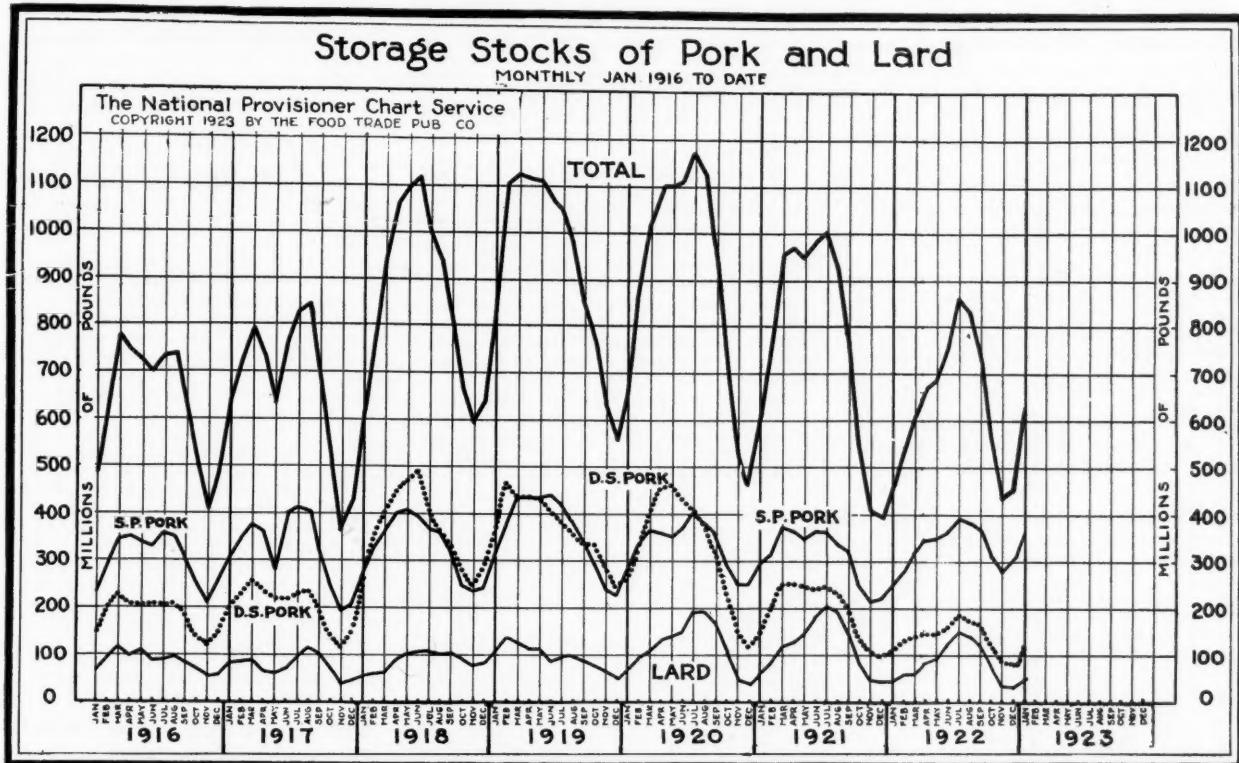
Long Delayed Accumulation of Storage Stocks Has Begun

Cold storage stocks of pork and lard show a great increase over last month. While this increase is a seasonal one, the accumulation has been delayed this season much longer than usual.

One reason for the delayed accumulation was the fact that the packers have been shipping more lard than usual in the domestic and also for export trade to Europe.

Dry salt pork stocks are still slightly below those of last month and a good deal under those of last year, because the remarkable demand from the South and Europe kept down the accumulation of the new stocks.

S. P. pork continues to show a natural seasonal increase this year because of the large number of hogs marketed and the big amount of fresh pork that went into consumptive channels.



The figures on which this chart is based are the official reports of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total includes D. S. Pork, S. P. Pork, Frozen Pork and Lard.

COLD STORAGE STOCKS COMPARED.

The actual figures of cold storage stocks of pork and lard in the United States at the beginning of each month, 1916-1922, 000's omitted, on which THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S chart is based, are as follows:

1923.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 72,214 376,053 119,045 47,705 615,017

1922.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 49,120 252,002 108,580 46,173 457,173

1921.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 71,711 282,070 128,067 60,555 524,403

1920.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 85,136 320,796 139,358 61,258 606,548

1919.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 88,233 346,815 144,772 56,445 675,268

1918.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 103,968 347,552 142,018 55,882 680,418

1917.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 114,149 363,229 157,468 62,670 758,516

1916.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 93,990 294,993 144,997 59,319 693,299

1920.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 55,551 279,467 262,620 62,614 660,252

1917.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 106,076 337,238 332,848 97,649 783,411

1918.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 132,095 369,026 402,229 111,975 1,015,325

1919.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 148,922 361,973 457,745 132,993 1,101,633

1920.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 144,455 353,864 462,388 141,819 1,102,525

1921.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 169,216 409,719 430,782 152,307 1,111,645

1922.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 161,804 389,896 381,328 101,531 1,124,559

1923.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 129,197 361,381 316,433 170,774 977,785

1924.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 127,592 295,460 233,388 109,258 725,699

1925.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 127,148 254,838 150,812 47,329 520,127

1926.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 67,148 254,838 150,812 47,329 520,127

1927.

(At the first of each month.)
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total
pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,
lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
000s 000s 000s 000s
omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January 67,148 254,838 150,812 47,329 520,127

September	71,385	315,517	333,472	104,668	825,042
October	66,988	249,827	283,572	90,398	670,390
November	66,988	231,180	247,194	70,124	587,422
December	84,750	242,976	285,002	81,616	642,404

1917.

(At the first of each month.)					
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total	pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.	000s 000s 000s 000s	omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.	omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January	50,552	307,478	300,000	80,977	640,017
February	66,062	348,268	228,424	86,208	728,463
March	63,352	378,847	259,059	88,460	789,718
April	64,993	362,981	234,396	65,779	727,502
May	74,728	281,236	219,819	61,640	637,423
June	77,534	403,185	213,802	72,365	766,896
July	91,562	412,810	224,813	95,197	824,382
August	96,642	403,704	231,905	112,249	844,506
September	72,286	328,943	195,678	102,172	699,079
October	39,767	252,152	143,310	69,929	505,167
November	25,847	192,884	110,652	37,095	365,978
December	23,504	204,907	150,892	44,367	423,660

1918.

(At the first of each month.)					
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total	pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.	000s 000s 000s 000s	omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.	omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January	61,530	320,763	339,254	104,274	827,830
February	104,703	392,260	471,747	138,353	1,107,068
March	128,897	435,197	435,661	125,410	1,125,165
April	142,180	431,714	430,203	112,469	1,116,577
May	139,205	434,671	425,411	124,409	1,111,696
June	144,214	440,988	402,652	83,098	1,070,949
July	155,263	422,381	381,736	32,132	1,051,518
August	131,137	384,761	366,324	90,354	1,011,897
September	90,510	344,764	327,270	87,947	858,451
October	67,271	239,719	281,930	66,036	634,956
November	47,271	232,788	270,745	70,851	634,956
December	44,864	226,893	242,224	49,147	563,128

1919.

(At the first of each month.)					
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total	pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.	000s 000s 000s 000s	omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.	omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January	44,194	230,881	145,661	63,304	484,040
February	63,376	298,939	194,053	92,342	648,716
March	88,601	350,750	226,910	111,897	778,161
April	88,444	351,034	227,703	97,237	743,335
May	83,195	326,183	206,008	85,113	700,499
June	83,195	359,300	202,088	87,127	731,086
July	85,845	350,570	203,251	95,901	737,657
August	63,420	303,399	183,194	82,028	632,041
September	38,851	251,004	140,908	71,570	562,333
October	23,988	209,061	118,954	58,929	408,936
November	32,015	251,519	142,858	58,950	485,342

1920.

(At the first of each month.)					
Frozen S. P. D. S. Total	pork, pork, pork, Lard, stocks,	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.	000s 000s 000s 000s	omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.	omitted.omitted.omitted.omitted.
January	41,663	269,003	252,934	54,539	618,139
February	61,659	322,004	341,732	59,310	784,393
March	104,630	369,014	402,734	65,355	941,733
April	116,548	402,378	448,114	89,854	1,056,894
May	117,786	406,191	471,801	103,373	1,099,159
June	118,601	397,486	493,793	106,194	1,116,076
July	117,976	372,347	402,549	107,871	1,000,743
August	108,220	365,941	370,203	102,411	946,775

What constitutes an acceptable box for dry salt meats under trade rules? Ask

THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

clopedias."

January 20, 1923.

Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 509 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CARRIER DUTY ON STOCK BEDDING.

A railroad should furnish ordinary bedding for livestock shipments, but the shipper should pay for bedding of an extraordinary character, according to a recent tentative report of the Inter-state Commerce Commission. This ruling was the result of complaints that many carriers were overcharging for these services. In regard to the matter Vice-President C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers has issued a bulletin which is as follows:

We have referred in previous bulletins and in correspondence with members to the fact that many railroads were overcharging their shippers on the item of bedding supplied for shipments of livestock.

Our advice was based on the rule prescribed by the U. S. Railroad Administration which provided for a charge of \$1.00 per single deck car and \$1.50 per double deck car. Many carriers were then and are now charging much in excess of these amounts.

We have just received the tentative report of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of The National Livestock Exchange vs. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, et al, in which the Examiner recommends that the Commission should decide:

1. That it is the duty of the carrier to furnish ordinary bedding;
2. That the shipper should pay extra for, or supply bedding of an extraordinary character;
3. That where carriers employ outside concerns such as a stockyard company to bed cars such concern performs the bedding for the account of the carrier and not the shipper;
4. That where the carriers have not altered the uniform rule prescribed by the Railroad Administration, but have nevertheless, charged more than \$1.00 and \$1.50 per car such excess should be refunded; (a strict interpretation would seem to indicate the intent of awarding reparation in those cases where the tariffs have been changed in an effort to pass on the entire charge.)
5. That where rates formerly included the cost of bedding a separate charge should not now be made and reparation should be awarded in those instances where it was collected.

This is a tentative decision and may be changed before its final release; but we again urge our members to carefully check up their livestock bills and present overcharge claims against the carriers in all cases where excessive amounts have been collected. Members who were parties to the complaint in question should seek reparation.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE CASES.

Complaints made recently to the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Petitions for Rehearing of Iowa Rates.

The defendants in No. 11667, Jacob E. Decker & Sons vs. Director-General, Chicago, Great Western R. R. Co., et al., have requested the Commission to grant a rehearing and reargument in their case, stating in support thereof, that compliance with the Commission order would change

and destroy the entire relationship of rates involved in this proceeding, especially those to the Mississippi River and territory east thereof, as between packing-houses on the Missouri River on one hand and the interior Iowa packinghouses on the other.

Cottonseed Rates from Florida.—No. 12785. Buckeye Cotton Oil Company vs. Director General as Agent, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, et al. Rates charged on cotton seed, in carloads, from certain Florida points to Macon, Ga., found unreasonable. Reparation awarded.

Cottonseed Rates in the South.—No. 12095. Empire Cotton Oil Company vs. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, Director General, as Agent, et al. Rates on cottonseed, in carloads, from points in North Carolina and South Carolina to Mina (Atlanta), Ga., found unreasonable. Reparation awarded.

Fertilizer Rates.—In a report on I. and S. No. 1649, fertilizer from Birmingham, Ala., and group to Montezuma, Ga., written by Commissioner Cox, opinion No. 8134, 74 I. C. C. 657-61, the Commission held the carriers had not justified their proposed increased rate on fertilizer and fertilizer material from Birmingham and group to Montezuma, without prejudice, however, to the filing of schedules establishing a rate not in excess of \$3.72 per net ton.

In fourth section order No. 8540, issued in connection with the case, the Commission denied authority in connection with involved fertilizer rates, as of February 17.

Ice Rates Condemned.—A finding of non-justification has been made in I. and S. No. 1640, increased rates on ice from various Wisconsin points to Chicago, opinion No. 8135, 74 I. C. C. 662-4, the Commission holding the carriers had not justified either the increased rates or minimum weight.

THREE BILLION DOLLARS FOR MEAT.

Discussing "Economic Factors in Meat Food Prices," recently at Joliet, Ill., C. D. Hardy, of the Department of Public Relations of Swift & Company, said, in part:

"The food bill of the United States is fifteen billion dollars every year. Three billion dollars of this amount goes for meat. Any reaction in merchandizing in one part of the country is reflected in another. We all go up together or down together. A shortage of food in one section brings high prices in another."

"Transportation increases costs, especially in perishable goods."

"Porterhouse steak is high when the cost of the live animal is low. Only 55 per cent of the live animal, however, is meat food. In a 1,000 pound steer, 500 pounds are meat, 150 pounds by-products, and the remainder waste. Only eight per cent of the animal is porterhouse steak, yet the demand for that particular kind of steak far exceeds the demand for other parts."

"Where most merchants and business men assemble parts to make a whole, the meat merchant disassembles, with the result that the meat merchant must get a price for the product of small supply and large demand sufficient to meet the costs of production and his margin of profit. In doing that, he must take into consideration the added cost due to perishability from the time the live product is converted into the food product, including shipment and refrigeration."

"Breakfast bacon is high for the same reason, the price adjustment being made to meet the demand for breakfast bacon in view of the fact that only certain hogs yield this bacon. Individual service is another factor entering into high costs, the average American wanting what he wants when he wants it. If meat or shoes or hats were standardized, each using the same kind, the cost would be lower but the individual service required by the 11:30 o'clock housewife who calls her butcher for porterhouse steak for a 12 o'clock dinner increases the costs."

MORE BACON EXPORT FROM CANADA.

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Montreal, Canada, January 16, 1923.

According to the views of local packers the present year should witness an expansion in the bacon exporting trade to Great Britain, under the spur of encouragement given by the Federal and Provincial Governments. It appears that the "Better Farming Special Train" which toured the Province recently and was visited by 100,000 people, followed up by the scattering of literature on the subject has not only interested meat producers in the matter of more scientific hog raising but has received a wide response from the younger element.

Boys and girls clubs have become active in hog raising. Over fifteen hundred members in the province are now the proud possessors of hogs and applicants have been received from several hundred young people.

Up to the present Canada has been backward in the export of bacon to the British Isles, supplying last year only a quarter of the 6,000,000 cwt. imported. Denmark on the other hand has been steadily forging ahead studying and suiting the British demand to a nicety, and producing a uniformity in quality and weight which is always a market asset.

There is said to be no reason whatever why Canada should not jump into place as a shipper of bacon to Great Britain, and Quebec Province is said to be in a favored position in this regard.

The marketing facilities are exceptional with adequate cold storage facilities together with packing plants in all sections of the province. The English bacon buyer would likely give the Canadian bacon a preference over the foreign product if a steady flow of uniform type of bacon could be supplied English markets, home demands would absorb all surplus stocks.

FRENCH CATTLE TRADE GROWS.

The number of cattle imported into France during the first half of 1922 greatly exceeded those brought into the country during the corresponding period of 1921, as the following table shows:

	Imports		Exports	
	Jan.-June, 1921.	Jan.-June, 1922.	Jan.-June, 1921.	Jan.-June, 1922.
Livestock.				
Beeves:				
Number	3,390	24,000	1,472	2,174
Weight ^t	1,619	9,935	833	1,304
Cows:				
Number	1,876	13,859	2,337	3,597
Weight ^t	901	6,801	934	1,438
Bulls:				
Number	632	4,111	106	116
Weight ^t	334	1,633	63	69
Calves:				
Number	7,519	26,757	783	1,066
Weight ^t	851	2,222	98	132
Rams, ewes and sheep:				
Number	167,667	282,910	3,457	1,694
Weight ^t	6,726	11,086	138	67
Hogs:				
Number	32,104	106,554	33,701	19,878
Weight ^t	4,285	10,207	5,055	2,981
Total number.....	213,188	458,191	41,856	28,515

^tExpressed in metric tons (1 metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds).

The marked increase in the total number of beesves, cows and bulls imported by France in the 1922 period, as compared with the number brought in during the corresponding period of 1921, is of interest. There is also an increase shown in the importations of hogs during the first half of the present year, this increase being 231.9 per cent in excess of the imports of these animals in 1921.

Values of the livestock enumerated in the preceding table show the imports for the six-month period given increased from 46,670,000 francs in 1921 to 117,118,000 francs in 1922, an increase of 151 per cent. Export values of livestock for the same period fell from 26,964,000 francs in 1921 to 22,629,000 francs in 1922, a decrease of 16 per cent.

I Want A Job

I want a job, right on your desk. I am not old—only six months young—but I do know a lot, because I have absorbed and recorded the combined experience of many managers, superintendents and experts in the industry.

I can tell you almost anything you want to know about modern packing-house operation—livestock grades and classes, slaughtering operations, cutting, curing, by-products, sausage manufacture; in fact, I follow the animal right through the plant to the retailer.

PART I of the PACKERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA covers every phase of packing-house operation, from selection of the live animal to disposal of the by-products. The following outline gives an idea of its contents:

**Chapter One:—
CATTLE**

- Breeds of Cattle
- Market Classes and Grades of Cattle and Calves
- Dressing Percentages of Cattle
- Beef Slaughtering
- Beef Cooling
- Beef Grading
- Beef Loading
- Handling of Beef for Export
- Beef Cutting and Boning
- Plate Beef
- Mess Beef
- Curing Barreled Beef
- Manufacture of Dried Beef
- Handling Beef Offal
- Handling and Grading Beef Casings
- Handling Miscellaneous Meats
- Manufacture of Beef Extracts
- Manufacture of Oleo Products
- Tallow
- Handling of Hides

Chapter Two:—HOGS

Breeds of Hogs

- Market Classes and Grades of Hogs
- Dressing Yields of Hogs
- Hog Killing Operations
- Hog Cooling
- Slipper Pigs
- Pork Cuts
- Curing Pork Cuts
- Smokehouse Operation
- Ham Boning and Cooking
- Lard Manufacture
- Hog Casings
- Edible Hog Offal or Miscellaneous Meats
- Preparation of Pig Feet

**Chapter Three:—
SMALL STOCK**

- Market Classes and Grades of Sheep and Lambs
- Sheep Killing
- Sheep Dressing
- Sheep Casings
- Casings from Calves and Yearlings

Chapter Four:—INEDIBLE BY-PRODUCTS

- Inedible Tank House
- Blood and Tankage
- Yields
- Tankage Preparation

- Digester Tankage
- Tallow and Grease Refining
- Manufacture of Glue Bones, Horns and Hoofs
- Handling Hog Hair
- Catch Basins
- Cost and Return on By-Products

Chapter Five:—MISCELLANEOUS

- Sausage Manufacture
- Meat Canning
- Animal Glands and Their Uses
- Packinghouse Chemistry
- Packinghouse Refrigeration
- Packinghouse Cost Accounting
- Location of Packing Plants
- Construction of Packing Plants

Chapter Six:—VEGETABLE OILS

- Vegetable Oil Refining
- Compound Manufacture
- Winter Oil
- Manufacture of Margarin
- Hydrogenation of Oils and Fats

PART II is a STATISTICAL SECTION in chart form, offering graphic comparisons of number and prices of meat animals, corn, meats and products; production, exports, imports and consumption. Tables of statistics covering the operations of the industry, charts and tables of livestock, meat freight rates, official definitions of traffic terms, and other statistical and reference data.

PART III is a TRADE DIRECTORY, with data of corporation information, operations, capacity, equipment, brands, etc.—the meat packers of the United States, together with those of Canada, South America and other countries. Listing of wholesale meat dealers, sausage manufacturers, renderers, lard and vegetable oil refiners, margarin manufacturers, packinghouse and oil brokers, and livestock order buyers.

The Packers' Encyclopedia

Price, \$12.00 postpaid in U. S. Foreign, \$12.25

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
Old Colony Bldg. CHICAGO

January 20, 1923.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Shamrock Oil Co., Shamrock, Texas, has increased its capital to \$50,000.

Alamo Dressed Beef Co., San Antonio, Texas, has increased its capital to \$125,000.

Improvements estimating \$4,000 will be made on the Madison Packing Co., Madison, Wis.

Paul Dybbroha has recently opened a packing plant and cold storage at Mt. Vernon, Wash.

Samuel Plaut, Manhattan, N. Y., will erect a plant for the slaughtering of cattle to cost \$10,000.

Fort Worth Packing Co., Fort Worth, Texas, has increased its capital from \$125,000 to \$250,000.

The Georgia-Florida Fertilizer Co., has acquired the plant of the Kirkland Fertilizer Co., Savannah, Ga.

The extensive building program of the Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia., involving an expenditure of \$175,000, is nearing completion.

George Spears is about to install a slaughterhouse and cold storage plant on Smith Bros. ranch at Los Gallinas, Cal.

Improvements costing in the neighborhood of \$30,000 are being made to the Stewardson Packing Co., Shelbyville, Ill.

The Hagan & Cushing Meat Packing Co., are completing a central heating plant building at their packing house a mile west of Moscow, Ida.

The Visalia Meat Co., Visalia, Calif., have commenced construction of a new establishment east of Visalia which will cost about \$15,000.

It is reported that excavating for the proposed plant of the Confederate Home Abattoir Corporation, York, Penn., will be started in the near future.

Swift & Co. are contemplating making extensive alterations to their plant at 201 Jackson street, Seattle, Wash., involving extension of the cooler room.

The Halt Packing Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., has incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. Directors, Chas. R. Halt, C. S. Brown, H. R. Culbertson, R. M. Dudy and J. O. Johns.

The Main Packing and Provision Co., Waterville, Me., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. Officers, John E. Rowell president, Ernest L. Gove, treasurer.

W. H. Balentine Packing Co., Greenville, S. C., has purchased the Smith Grain Co.'s building on South Broad street, which will be converted into an addition to their packing plant.

The Southern Packing Corp., has purchased the Cape Fear Packing Co., Wilmington, N. C. The Cape Fear plant will be merged with the Carolina Packing Co. of Wilmington, recently absorbed by the Southern Packing Corporation.

Kaufman Bros., Baltimore, Md., are contemplating alterations and improvements to their packing plant. Plans for the alterations and improvements are being drawn by Himmelsbach & Schlich, the well known architects at 136 Liberty street, New York, N. Y.

The Elkhart Packing Co., Elkhart, Ind., has been incorporated by Charles Kollar, H. F. Maxwell and H. W. Ecker, with a capital of \$100,000. The company, which has already begun construction of a plant immediately upon incorporation, expects to be in shape for active operations within three months.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Economics as follows:

The demand for all classes of fresh meat was inactive for the greater part of the week, although prices showed only slight changes. Heavy snows at Boston interfered with the movement of meat to a considerable extent and kept a number of outside buyers off that market.

The supply of steer beef was confined largely to medium and good grades. Despite moderate receipts supplies accumulated on account of the light demand, while the market had a weak undertone without much change in prices. The scarcity of common steers stimulated the market for cows for which there was a fairly steady demand, as substitute for the poorer grades of steers. Some of the best cows at New York sold at \$12@13 with bulk of sales of good grades at \$10.50@11. Heifers in some coolers at that market sold up to \$16, a price equal to the top on good steers. Bulls were received mostly in small lots and sold fairly readily at firm to slightly higher prices than last week. Kosher beef trade was fair at New York and Philadelphia, where prices were generally steady. At Boston under a good demand, prices ruled strong to \$2 higher than last week's close.

The veal market was about steady at New York and Boston and steady to \$2

higher at Philadelphia, common grade at that market showing most of the advance. Frozen heavy sides were used to supplement fresh stock, but were in only fair demand, although fresh heavy veal was lacking. Sales of frozen veal were made from \$10@13.

Receipts of lamb were moderate with heavyweight kind making up the bulk of supply. The demand for the lighter averages was fair with heavyweights draggy and selling at a discount from similar grades of more desirable weight. The market opened firm on Monday, but a weak undertone developed, due to lack of demand, prices closing around \$1 lower than a week ago at New York and barely steady elsewhere. Frozen Argentine lamb of good to choice grades brought from \$21 to \$24 at the different markets, the latter prices being reached only in a small way.

Receipts of mutton were moderate with only a small percentage of lightweight kind. These sold fairly well on a steady to firm market, while heavyweights were draggy. Prices were \$1 to \$2 higher than last Friday at Boston and about steady elsewhere. Frozen Argentine mutton was a slow sale at \$12@13.

Receipts of pork were liberal and demand slow. Monday's price gain was not maintained, prices dropping to last Friday's level early in the week, and closed 50c to \$1 lower. A considerable quantity of loins were placed in the freezer.

Boston is closing slow and weak on all classes. A considerable accumulation of beef and pork will be carried over. Other classes will be cleaned up. New York is closing steady on veal and mutton, barely steady on beef, weak on lamb and pork cuts. Several cars of beef and small stock will be carried on track, and some beef and pork cuts held in coolers. Philadelphia is closing about steady on veal and mutton, barely steady on lamb, weak on beef and pork. There will probably be a carryover of beef, lamb and of pork.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending January 13, 1923: Meat—Manhattan, 1,983 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2 lbs.; The Bronx, 100 lbs.; Queens, 176 lbs.; total, 2,261 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,035 lbs.; Brooklyn, 93 lbs.; total, 3,128 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 1,774 lbs.; Queens, 18 lbs.; total, 1,792 lbs.

There Is Money in Tankwater

Save it by boiling down in a Swenson Evaporator. The fertilizer recovered will pay for the machinery required during the first year and after that net big profits on every tank discharged.

A simple process—boils with exhaust steam. Repairs practically negligible. Better investigate.

ESTIMATES ON REQUEST.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Europe and Hog Prices

Seldom do we have to consider seriously the
situation in Europe as justifying action in
business in the United States. But the
recent troubles in Europe and the advance
of the French into the Ruhr district have
had effects which are reflected in the cal-
culations of American packers and the
price of hogs.

During the last few days the German
mark has fallen in value until it reached
about 10,000 to the dollar, and it may
go even below that figure. With that state
of affairs the foreign market for pork
products does not look very attractive.
There is no capacity to buy. But it is
necessary to have this demand brought
back. For it was this absorption of the
surplus of American pork products that
influenced the hog market and indicated
whether it was profitable to slaughter or
not.

At the present time several authorities
feel that without this foreign demand
packers are paying too high a price for
their hogs when the returns on the products
are as low as they have been for
some months. And the opinion is voiced
that the only thing that will bring a
reward to packers who are putting away
hog products at the present prices of hogs
at over 8 cents is adjustment of European
finances through wise statesmanship
rather than jingoism. This is the only
method to restore a healthy demand for
our surplus pork products. It is to be
hoped that this desirable end will soon be
achieved.

Aiding Meat Inspection

The rules and regulations of the federal
meat inspection service have recently
been published codifying all the changes
that have been put into effect since 1914.
This in itself is a good thing, for eight
years is a long time to go without any
such complete revision. Packers will
therefore be much interested in receiving
these rules, which give under one cover
all the information needed.

But there is one point that several
authorities in the packing industry have
made which merits consideration. The
rules and regulations of the meat inspection
service are only of use if they are
practical. And they cannot be made so in
their entirety without close co-operation
with the industry itself in its actual op-
eration. For that reason a form of co-
operation has been proposed which has
possibilities of benefit both to the inspection
service and for the industry.

Co-operation there has been as a matter
of course for many years. But at present
there is a chance for a more effective form

which could function through the Institute
of American Meat Packers. And it might
take the form of a conference now and
then between members of the Institute
Committee to Confer with Government
Officials, or some others officially design-
ated by the Institute, and officials of the
meat inspection service appointed by the
head of that service.

The work of informal conferences be-
tween government officials and representa-
tives of an industry in deciding matters
regarding that industry has been success-
ful in the past. An example is the work
of the Packers and Stockyards Adminis-
tration. And there are many others in
various industries.

For such a system it would seem that
there is a considerable favoring sentiment
both in the meat inspection service and
in the industry. It would enable the practical
effect and operation of rules to be
considered on a wider basis of informa-
tion, and the rules would only go into
effect after being agreed upon in such
conferences. The Institute would be able
to aid in the putting into operation of
these rules by recommendations and ad-
vice to its members. The plan therefore
in the eyes of those proposing it and
others would seem to hold a promise of
more efficient operation of one of the
phases of the packing industry which
every packer is anxious to see accom-
plished.

Margarin Outlook in 1923

In pointing out that the margarin trade
in 1923 has every indication of being a
good one, a recent writer in THE NA-
TIONAL PROVISIONER makes the state-
ment that real increase in business is
simply a question of sales activity.

This means that packers and oleomar-
garine manufacturers who are going to
reap a harvest this year must do some
careful planning in their sale campaigns.
A couple of points in this planning are
worth consideration by every executive.

In most states margarin can be sold,
and it has been urged that margarin sales-
men, in all cases where the laws of their
states do not conflict, should advise and
instruct other salesmen to put forth
special effort on this product. And in order
to have this effort win results the first
law of salesmanship has to be invoked,
namely, that a salesman of a product must
first sell himself. With that done there is
no doubt that any salesman will find his
margarin business improving.

For those who may have found that
their business in 1922 was not up to what
they think it ought to have been, the fol-
lowing slogan has been suggested:

"Turn that NO around and go ON."

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

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Frankfort Sausage Yields

A sausage foreman in a western plant who wants to improve his yields and to get information on curing and smoking methods writes as follows under recent date:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I am a sausage foreman and am very anxious to know how I can improve the yields on my sausage.

Here are some of the yields which I get: Small frankforts, 100 per cent; large frankforts, 106 per cent; high grade frankforts, no cereal, 96 per cent. All our output runs along the same line in proportion to size.

I would also like to be advised which is a better way to smoke sausage. We use gas with sawdust, and our sawdust is wet. What effect would that have on smoking?

We have trouble with our product turning pale in the cooler after being finished for some time. Can you tell me what is the regulation temperature to hold the cooler at?

Would also like to know the proper way of holding fires while smoking is going on.

The yields as shown by this sausage foreman are believed to be entirely too low, but if he will follow the formula and instructions given here there is no reason why he cannot get a yield of 112 on small frankforts and 114 on large frankforts.

There is no better way of smoking sausage than with gas and hardwood sawdust but sawdust should contain not more than 10 per cent moisture, as wet sawdust has a bad effect on the color of the product in the smoke house. Wet sawdust also increases smoking shrinkage. This foreman does not specify whether he is using hardwood sawdust or soft wood. The best practice is to use hardwood sawdust only along with gas.

In regard to the product turning pale, this foreman may be using fresh meats, whereas he should have a standard cure. The following is suggested, the quantity being for each 360 lbs. of meat:

10 lbs. salt
2 lbs. sugar
12 oz. nitrate of soda or saltpeter
2 gals. No. 2 ham pickle, 50 deg. strength

F. C. ROGERS BROKER Provisions

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431 West 14th Street

Figuring Sausage Costs

Extra copies of the "STUDY OF SAUSAGE COSTS" which appeared in the August 19th issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER may be obtained upon application to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

If you did not read this analysis of the proper method of keeping track of your sausage costs, you should get a copy of this report at once and study it. Single copies may be had free of charge, as long as they last.

Particular attention should be paid to the trimming and chilling of meats, to see that they are properly chilled and in good condition before putting into cure, as this will usually eliminate complaints on product.

Then grind the chilled meats through the 1-inch plate of hashing machine and weigh off 360 lbs. of this batch and put in the mixing machine, adding the dry cure formula as given, and mix for about three minutes. Then pack 360 lbs. in open tierce and add the two gallons of pickle as mentioned.

Meat should remain in cure for at least five days and not over eight days, for when the meat reaches cured age and is not used up it immediately begins to deteriorate.

Temperature in storage cooler is given in the following instructions. The proper holding of fires in the smoke house is also covered in these instructions.

Frankfort Formula.

Formula is as follows:

Meat—

60% fresh beef chucks or bull meat
20% fresh pork cheek meat
20% fresh regular pork trimmings

100%

Spices—

3 lbs. salt
6 oz. ground white pepper
2 oz. nitrate of soda or saltpeter
2 oz. ground coriander
1 oz. ground nutmeg or mace
8 oz. granulated sugar
Cereal is optional

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Method of Handling—Grind beef chucks or bull meat and pork cheeks through $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plate and regular pork trimmings through 1-inch plate of hasher. Weigh meats off in proper proportions and put beef in silent cutter and chop about two minutes, gradually adding crushed ice to keep meats cool while chopping. Then add pork cheeks and chop about one minute additional. Then add pork trimmings and spices and chop altogether about five minutes additional.

The man operating chopping machine must use judgment in the use of crushed ice, but not to use an excessive quantity, or, in other words, to drown the meats. This formula should carry 40 per cent crushed ice if properly handled.

After meats are thoroughly chopped deliver to mixer and mix for about three minutes so that the spice will be evenly distributed through the meats.

Stuffing.—Then deliver to stuffing machine and stuff in either sheep or hog casings. Sheep casings should be linked off about 5 inches in length and hog casings about 4 inches in length. Casings must be stuffed to full capacity, and punctured while stuffing to prevent air pockets showing in finished product.

The stuffing bench should be provided with a pan to accommodate scrap meat, and another pan for scrap casings, but do not under any circumstances mix the two together. This is very frequently done by careless workmen. The scrap meat on the bench must be handled promptly and mixed with the meat stock in the truck, and not allowed to remain on the bench indefinitely to deteriorate. The stuffing bench should be provided with linking blocks so that the stuffing will be uniform.

Cooling.—When the product is stuffed and hung on truck, deliver to cooler at 36 degrees to 40 degrees temperature. Carefully spread on trucks, trolleys or hanging sections and allow to hang in the cooler overnight so that meat will cure in the casings and develop a much better and more lasting color on the finished product.

Smoking.—Then deliver from the cooler to the smoke house and carefully spread in the smoke house so that the product does not touch. Smoke with either dry hardwood or hardwood sawdust and gas. Hang product in smoke house at a temperature of 115° to 120° for about 30 minutes, or until casings are thoroughly dry. Then gradually raise temperature of smoke house to 160° to 170° for about 1½ hours, or until the proper color is obtained.

When product is smoked, avoid delays between smoke house and cooking vat, as sheep casings are susceptible to draft and will shrivel or wrinkle, which is very objectionable to the trade.

Cooking.—Then cook for about 5 to 7 minutes, depending on the size of the casing, at a temperature of 165° to 170°. As soon as the product is removed from the cooking vat spray it with cold water for about 5 minutes or until the sausage is well cooled, to prevent shriveling.

Then it is advisable to hang in natural temperatures for from 2 to 3 hours, where there is absolutely no draft, to allow the product to partially chill and develop color.

Then put in cooler at a temperature of from 40° to 45° for further chilling before packing. Product must not be packed warm as it will slime and mold, especially in cartons.

How do you calculate gross or net weights of S. P. Meats in filling orders? Ask THE BLUE BOOK, the "Packer's Encyclopedia."

EGG AND POULTRY GRADING.

A summary is given of research studies relative to the marketing of dairy and poultry products undertaken by the Division of Dairy and Poultry Products, directed by Roy C. Rotts, in the recent report of Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report says:

"The research studies covering problems relating to marketing dairy and poultry products have for their purpose the gathering and dissemination of information which may aid in improving marketing methods, conditions, and practices and thereby reduce the costs of marketing and distributing these commodities."

"Special attention has been given to the subject of market standards and grades for eggs. After careful investigation of the commercial grades now in use in the large wholesale markets of the country, tentative standards and grades were formulated and have been submitted to the trade for approval."

Thus far the views of the trade have been very favorable to the tentative grades. The matter of establishing rules and regulations covering the inspection of eggs is being given attention. Preliminary investigations are being undertaken for the purpose of establishing grades for live and dressed poultry.

"Assistance has been given to state marketing bureaus in formulation of grades for eggs and for cheese, and bulletins have been prepared for publication on various phases of the marketing of dairy and poultry products. Demonstrations have been made of better methods of grading and packing eggs, and information has been given to producers, shippers and others regarding improved methods of marketing dairy products."

FRESH PORK LIVERS FOR U. K.

To ensure post mortem inspection including the rail inspection of the carcass must be completed before it is possible to determine whether fresh pork livers are eligible for export to Great Britain, Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry has issued Circular letter No. 1159 to inspectors in charge of meat inspection and owners and operators of official establishments. This provides for the maintenance of the identity of the livers in containers distinctly marked until the rail inspection of the car-

Waste and Sewage Problems

Saving every bit of packinghouse waste, including paunch manure, and turning it into a profitable product, sounds like a fairy tale. How it is done was told in a recent issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and it has caused a lot of interest and discussion. The claim that the sewage problem is solved by this same method adds to the interest.

Reprints of the article describing this method may be had without charge, as long as they last, upon application to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

cass has been completed. Dr. Mohler's letter follows:

1. Referring to instructions governing the inspection, selection and handling of fresh pork cuts and organs for Great Britain, the post-mortem inspection including the rail inspection of the carcass must be completed before it is possible to determine whether or not fresh pork cuts or organs of the carcass are eligible for such exportation.

2. In view of the difficulty experienced in maintaining the identity of each liver with the individual carcass from which it was removed pending the completion of the rail inspection of the carcass, the Bureau approves the procedure of identifying livers with carcasses in lots or groups, as follows:

3. When carcasses and the livers thereof are found upon the head and viscera inspection to be free from disease, a number of such livers shall be held in a container distinctly marked to correspond with the carcasses from which the livers were derived. The identity of each group of livers with the corresponding group of carcasses shall be maintained until the rail inspection of the group of carcasses is completed. If rail inspection reveals dis-

ease in any carcass, all of the livers of the corresponding group shall be excluded from export to Great Britain.

4. The number of containers and the number of livers placed in a container as well as the manner of marking the containers and identifying the groups of carcasses will vary in the different hog killing departments. Therefore it will devolve upon each inspector in charge to determine these details for the different establishments at his station.

HOW B. A. I. INSPECTS.

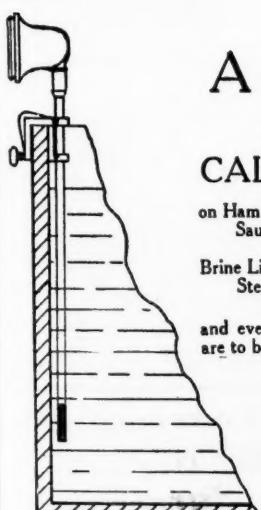
"Guarding livestock health," a new one-reel film recently released by the United States Department of Agriculture, shows the operations of the field inspection service of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Attention is called to the large number of animals entering the big stockyards each day, and the fact that many of these animals are returned to farms as stockers and feeders. Should some of the animals be diseased they would serve to spread infection through the country. Therefore a thorough search for traces of disease is made.

Among the operations picturized are examination of railroads records to discover violations of the 28-hour law; examinations of animals for traces of foot-and-mouth disease, hog cholera, cattle mange, sheep scabies, glanders, and tuberculosis; quarantining of cattle infested with the cattle-fever tick; and disinfection of pens and railroad cars that have held diseased animals.

FRENCH MARKET FOR U. S. PORK.

Practically all the fresh meat introduced into Paris comes from the group of slaughter houses at La Villette. During the past two years handlings of cattle, sheep and lamb have been greater than in pre-war years, but on the other hand pigs are not received in as great numbers, according to a report to the U. S. Department of Commerce, approximately 35,000 less being handled in 1921 than in 1913. Imports of cattle from the nearby countries and Canada fell off and Algeria is making a brave effort to fill the gap. Morocco is establishing an export business in pigs and it is alleged Italian pigs have not come up to the customary standards and are being used for salt pork. Because of this situation there is a latent possibility for the sale of American pork products.

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Our Bulletin M shows diagrammatically how CALO DIALS can be used to advantage on pipe lines, cold rooms, smoke houses, cooking kettles, etc., etc., etc.

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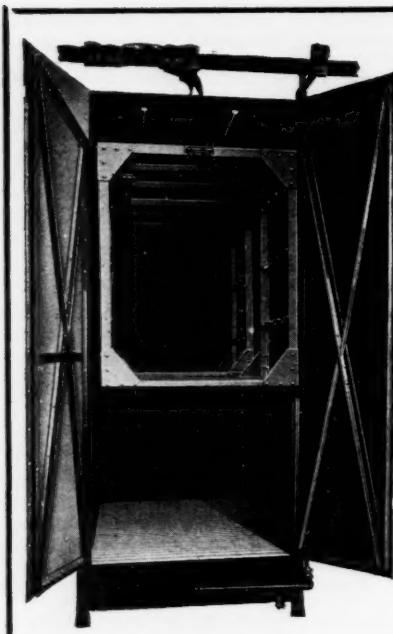
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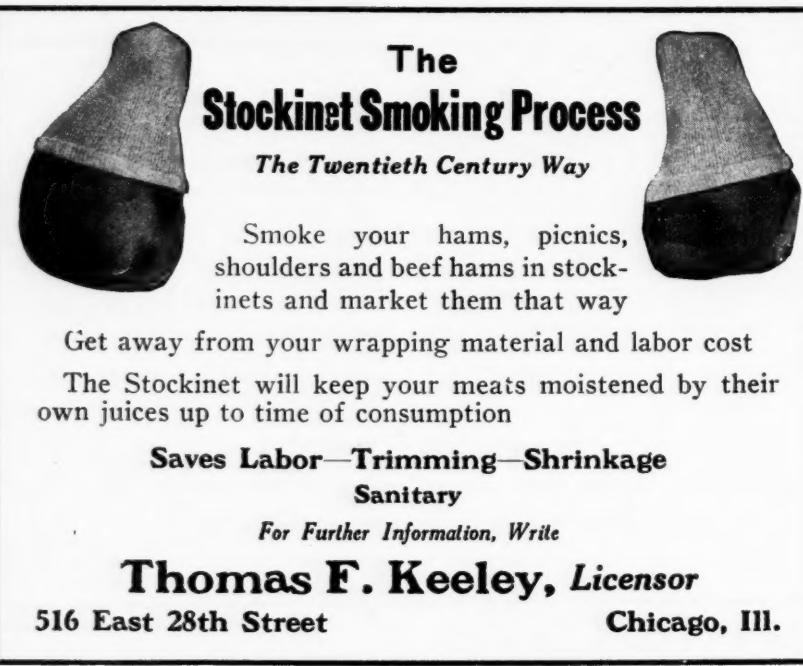


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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces.
pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Product Prices Higher—Distribution Maintained—Hogs Moderately React—Movement Liberal—Export Conditions Uncertain.

One of the influential factors in the provision market the past week has been the continued heavy movement of livestock. The receipts at the seven principal markets were 790,000 hogs against 665,000 hogs last year, and 197,000 cattle this year against 183,000 last year. As a result of the larger receipt of hogs there was some reaction in hog prices, which declined to a little under 8c for the average. While the price of hogs showed some declines, the prices of product were firm, lard selling at new high levels, influenced in part by the mid-month Chicago statement of products which was rather disappointing in view of the heavy movement of hogs.

Small Increase in Lard Stocks.

The mid-month figures showed an increase of less than 4,000,000 lbs. of lard for the period, although the Chicago packing has been on a large scale. The detailed figures in the mid-month statement follow:

	Jan. 15, 1923	Jan. 2, 1923	Jan. 15, 1922
Mess pork, bbls.....	1,200	1,704	1,816
Lard, reg., lbs.....	7,406,768	4,755,885	9,101,311
Other lard, lbs.....	4,082,215	3,428,695	3,823,672
Short rib sides, lbs.....	989,707	661,539	1,020,656
Extra S. C. sides, lbs....	308,154	247,394	498,222

The foreign situation has been somewhat of a disturbing factor in its possible influence, but notwithstanding the condition of exchange and actual out shipments have been on a big scale recently. The exports of lard the past week were given at 27,328,000 lbs., against 19,171,000 lbs., and meats 23,361,000 lbs., against 12,635,000 lbs. The exports of lard on the basis of 36 lbs. per hog were the product of nearly 800,000 hogs, so that the exports are no mean factor in the situation. The exports included 6,387,000 lbs. of lard to Germany and 6,905,000 lbs. to Holland. The fact that Germany continues to buy either direct or through Holland on such a large scale, notwithstanding the position of the mark, indicates the volume of business being done through London, or for payment in guilders.

Naturally there has been considerable apprehension that the recent developments in the Ruhr Valley would develop into a serious handicap on buying by Germany, and this feeling has further been accentuated by the decline in the mark. Within the past week there seems to have been very little new business done either in provisions or grain, and the entire buying trade appears to be awaiting abroad for some more settled conditions. The rapid fluctuations in the Continental Exchange makes business extremely difficult.

Pig Survey Attracts Attention.

The recent report by the Department of Agriculture, based on a survey of the prospective hog supply was extremely interesting. This report was made up on returns from about 200,000 questionnaires sent to the country by the means of the Postal authorities, and the report would seem to point to a material increase in the spring pig crop as apparently a much

larger number of sows have been bred to farrow this spring than last year.

The increase in the number of pigs last spring has been reflected in the increased movement of hogs to market this fall, particularly the increase in the number which has been moving within the past few months. The current large receipts of live hogs shows this situation very clearly.

These shipments of product from western packing points continue on a large scale as reflected in the mid-month statement of stocks at Chicago. This is also shown in the daily and weekly shipments from that point as well as other points. The total shipments of meats from Chicago since November 1 have been 154,000,000 lbs. against 155,000,000 lbs. last year, and lard 112,000,000 lbs. against 101,000,000 lbs.

A fact that is attracting a great deal of attention is the relatively small stocks of lard considering the tremendous packing which has been going on. Since November 1 packing has increased at the leading western points about 3,000,000 hogs compared with last year, yet the stock of lard at the principal points was only about 18,000,000 lbs. or the product of only 500,000 hogs and the mid-month statement of product at Chicago showed a product of less than 400,000 hogs.

Rapid Disappearance of Lard.

The rapid disappearance of the production of lard is one explanation of the relative strength of the lard market. On the basis of 36 lbs. per hog the packing so far this season would amount to about 334,000,000 lbs., yet the stock is so relatively small as to be a very unimportant factor. The fact that the exports of the product the past week were the product of practically 800,000 hogs shows how rapidly the lard is being distributed. The relative price of lard and the relative price of other edible fats continues to place the lard in a relatively attractive price position.

The January 1 statement of lard stocks at all points shows a product of only about 1,500,000 hogs on hand and a small supply of meats, considering the packing. The statement of product stocks at all points shows only moderate gains in total stocks of products compared with December 1. The gains have been very closely in line with the ordinary average gains in preceding years, notwithstanding the big packing. The principal gain appeared to

A Year Ago at a Glance.

Have you seen THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S latest market chart, Mr. Pork Packer?

It shows the hog markets and the wholesale prices of both fresh and cured pork products a year ago, from October, 1921, to November, 1922.

Send for one and put it under the glass on your desk, or in your desk file. Free to subscribers upon application to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill.

be in pickled pork. The gain in lard at all points was only 15,000,000 lbs. or the product of only about 500,000 hogs.

The total amount of product on hand is only about half the average in beef stocks and just about the average on January 1 for pork products, inclusive of lard, while lard is about 18,000,000 lbs. under the average. There has been a moderate increase in frozen poultry with stocks about the average. Creamery butter stocks have decreased sharply compared with December 1st and only about half of the average stocks, and there has been a sharp decrease in cheese. The principal product stocks in millions of pounds (000 omitted) at all points follow:

	Dec. 1, 5-yr. 1922, avg.	Jan. 1, 1922.	Jan. 1, 1923.
Frozen beef.....	73,027	212,998	68,495
Fully cured beef.....	7,370	30,288	6,400
Beef in process of cure.....	14,711	—	9,212
Pork, frozen.....	33,774	60,789	51,203
Dry salt pork.....	3,316	225,775	55,057
In process of cure.....	52,701	—	79,511
Pickled pork.....	103,450	280,010	84,181
In process of cure.....	199,258	—	133,258
Lamb and mutton, frozen.....	—	3,033	20,986
Meats, miscellaneous.....	50,465	85,779	60,255
Lard.....	32,500	65,657	47,541

PORK—The market was less active and steady, with mess at New York quoted at \$27@28, family \$30@32, and short clears \$21.50@28.50. At Chicago cash pork was quoted at \$23.50.

LARD—The market moved within narrow limits and undertone was firm with western demand fairly good, but eastern interests reporting a slow trade. At New York prime western was quoted at 11.90@12c, middle western 11.75@11.85c, New York city 11 1/2@11 1/2c, refined to the continent 13c, South American 13 1/4c, and Brazil kegs 14 1/4c. Compound at New York was quoted at from 12 1/2@13c in carlots. At Chicago regular lard in round lots was quoted at January price, loose lard 10 1/2c and leaf lard 10 1/4c.

BEEF—Demand was fairly good in the east and the market was quiet but firm, with mess at \$12@12.50, packet \$13.50@14, family \$16@18, extra India mess \$30@32, No. 1 canned roast beef \$3.25, No. 2 \$2.35, sweet pickled tongues \$55@65 per bbl, nominal.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR LATER MARKETS.

MEAT STOCKS AT FOUR CENTERS.

Stocks of meat in cold storage warehouses and meat packing establishments at Chicago, Boston, New York and Philadelphia on January 1, 1923, are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.
Beef, frozen.....	41,110,000	2,025,000	10,017,000	647,000
Beef, in process of cure.....	7,587,000	236,000	842,000	404,000
Beef, cured.....	4,122,000	58,000	513,000	286,000
Pork, frozen.....	17,338,000	3,472,000	3,248,000	1,718,000
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure.....	14,892,000	\$11,000	1,038,000	157,000
Pork, dry salt, cured.....	4,247,000	590,000	527,000	206,000
Pork, pickled, in process of cure.....	47,276,000	6,859,000	4,727,000	2,533,000
Pork, pickled, cured.....	31,407,000	5,326,000	2,987,000	1,784,000
Lamb and mutton, frozen.....	307,000	738,000	2,011,000	297,000
Meats, miscel.....	18,516,000	2,375,000	3,520,000	286,000
Lard.....	9,141,000	2,471,000	1,581,000	656,000

Note—These holdings include stocks in both cold storage warehouses and packing house plants.

NEW YORK LARD EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York from January 1 to January 16, 1923, according to unofficial reports, were 37,151,118 lbs.; tallow, 10,000 lbs.; greases, 1,408,400 lbs.; and stearine, 178,400 lbs.

Eliminate Uncertainty In Ham Cooking

The Powers Regulator No. 16 is especially adapted for use in ham cookers, vats, and open tanks. It is quickly and easily installed and operated. It relieves your employee of the duty of constantly testing the temperature of the liquid. It saves time and labor and assures absolute uniformity in the product.

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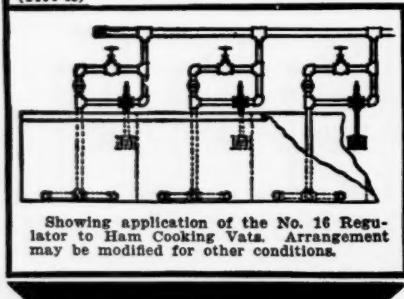
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Packinghouse By-Products Markets

Blood.

Chicago, January 17, 1923.

Blood seems to be a little easier than last week. Sales are reported for high grade ground at \$4.65 at river points, and \$4.65 to \$4.75 f.o.b. Chicago. At the same time many producers are asking \$4.75 and \$5.00. There is also some inquiry for unground.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground	\$4.65@4.75
Crushed and unground.....	4.40@4.50

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

The market for digester hog tankage materials is on a firm basis, although as some authorities say, buyers are sailing close to shore. The bulk of sales have been from \$4.35 to \$4.75 per unit ammonia f.o.b. and basis Chicago freight for medium and choice grades, with fancy lots at \$4.90 to \$5.00 for special purposes and with ordinary at \$3.75 to \$4.00.

	Unit ammonia.
Ground, 11½ to 12% ammonia.....	\$4.65@4.75
Unground, 10 to 11% ammonia.....	4.45@4.60
Unground, 7 to 9% ammonia.....	4.25@4.35

Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

There has been a very quiet market in fertilizer tankage this week. Ground 7 per cent ammonia brought \$4.00 f.o.b. Chicago, while high grade ground went at \$4.25, with about 10 per cent unground at \$3.65 and 10c f.o.b. Kansas points, approximately 8½ per cent unground at \$4.00 f.o.b. Indiana points, around 9 per cent at \$4.00 f.o.b. Michigan points, about 8½ per cent at \$3.25 f.o.b. eastern Canadian points, and approximately 9 per cent unground at \$4.25 f.o.b. New York points. Unground bone tankage around 5 per cent ammonia and 40 per cent B.P.L. brought \$22 basis Louisville freight.

For liquid stick, while most buyers indicate a price of \$3.50 per unit ammonia, delivered and basis Chicago freight, some sales were at \$3.75, double-head packages included in price.

	Unit ammonia.
High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia.....	\$4.25@4.35
Lower grade, ground, 6-9% ammonia.....	4.00@4.15
High grade, unground.....	3.85@4.00
Medium grade, unground.....	3.50@3.75
Low grade and country rend, unground.....	3.25@3.40
Hoof meal	3.65@3.75
Liquid stick	3.50@3.75
Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes, dry.....	42.50@45.00

Bone Meals.

Some sales of unground steamed bone meal were made on around 1,500 tons of wet material at \$22 f.o.b. and basis Chicago freight, maximum 1 per cent ammonia and minimum 65 per cent B.P.L. Dry material of same analysis brought same price. Ground 3 per cent and 50 per cent was offered at \$25.50 per ton in 200-lb. bags, f.o.b. Missouri river points and at last accounts was unsold. Prices of bone meals are on the whole steady with last week.

	Per ton.
Raw bone meal.....	\$36.00@38.00
Steamed, ground	24.00@26.00
Steamed, unground	18.00@22.00

Cracklings.

A further decline in price of cracklings is noted over one week ago, or around \$15 per ton under the season's high point. Sales have included soft pressed pork at \$75 per ton f.o.b. Chicago with hard pressed beef offered and refused at \$1.50 per unit f.o.b. Ohio production point. Soft pressed beef is now offered at \$60 per ton delivered Chicago with hard pressed at \$62 f.o.b. New York City, and shipment from a Michigan point was reported at \$62.50 delivered Chicago.

Per ton.

Pork, according to grease and quality.....\$75.00@80.00
Beef, according to grease and quality.....\$60.00@70.00

Glue and Gelatin Stock.

Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings were largely at \$21.50 per ton f.o.b. and basis Chicago freight since one week ago. We have outlet east and south, as well as at Chicago, shipment prompt or future, at the foregoing price basis Chicago freight.

Per ton.

Calf stock	\$35.00@40.00
Edible pig skin strips.....	90.00@95.00
Rejected manufacturing bones.....	45.00@50.00
Horn pits	35.00@40.00
Cattle Jaws, skulls and knuckles.....	28.00@30.00
Junk and Patel kitchen bones.....	26.00@30.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones.....	28.00@32.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings.....	19.00@21.50

Mfg. Bones, Horns and Hoofs.

Per ton.

No. 1 horns	\$235.00@255.00
No. 2 horns	175.00@225.00
No. 3 horns	100.00@150.00
Civils	35.00@40.00
Hoofs, black and striped, unassorted	45.00@50.00
Hoofs, white, unassorted	60.00@70.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, heavies	70.00@80.00
Round shin bones, unassorted, lights	63.00@65.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Flat shin bones, unassorted, lights	50.00@55.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, heavies	60.00@65.00
Thigh bones, unassorted, lights	50.00@55.00

Hog Hair.

Demand for hog hair has continued steady. There is not much around, but production is increasing, as is usual at this season. Winter coil dried has sold at 3c f.o.b. production points and 6c for summer processed, and 7c for winter processed.

Pig Skin Strips.

The market during the past week has been about steady with only a fair amount of trading. No. 1 tanner stock was priced this week at 5½c per lb., with No. 2's and 3's going for gelatin purposes, if government inspected and frozen, at around 4½c lb.

DANISH LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

Recently published statistics of livestock in Denmark as of July 15, 1922, compared with the years 1914, 1920 and 1921, are reported as follows:

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1914	2,463,000	515,000	2,497,000
*1920	2,504,000	540,000	1,116,000
*1921	2,591,000	522,000	1,430,000
*1922	2,525,000	442,000	1,899,000

*Includes Slesvig.

MEAT COVERINGS

All Kinds of Stockinette
and Knit Bags for

Beef Calf Sheep Hogs

Samples and Prices on Request

THE ADRIAN KNITTING CO.
400-410 Water St. ADRIAN, MICH.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A less active market featured this commodity the past week, the pressure of outside tallows taking the edge off the market, and consumers showing a disposition to await developments, and in fact, lower prices. Offerings were freer, and sentiment was more reactionary. The strength in other oils and greases, however, made for a disposition in some quarters to look for a steady market, but with competition of foreign tallows, it was more or less unanimously felt that the best levels had been seen for some little time. It came to light that a quantity of Australian tallow was traded in last week, as well as considerable Argentine, with Australian quoted at 8½c, and Argentine at 8½@8¾c, duty paid, New York. At New York prime city was quoted at 8¾c nominal, special loose 8¾c nominal, extra 8¾ to 9c nominal, and edible 9½c nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 8½@8¾c, prime at 9@9¼c, and edible at 9½@9¾c.

At the London tallow auction, 1,719 casks were offered and 543 casks sold; prices unchanged.

STEARINE.—The market was somewhat quiet, and was easier, but while reports were current of sales of oleo below 10½c New York, confirmation was lacking. Offerings were moderate, but demand was slow. At New York oleo was quoted at 10½c nominal, and lard stearine 13@13½c nominal. At Chicago oleo was 9½@10c and lard 12½@13c.

OLEO OIL.—The market was firmer, with a scattered demand and limited offerings, with extra at New York 13¾c nominal, medium 11½c nominal, and lower grades 10½c nominal. At Chicago extra was quoted at 12½@13c.

SEE PAGE 41 FOR LATER MARKETS

LARD OIL.—The market was quiet but strong with pure lard, but demand was limited. At New York edible was quoted at \$1.10@1.15 per gallon, extra winter \$1.05 @1.07, extra \$1.02@1.03, extra No. 1 at 98 @99c, No. 1, at 95@96c, and No. 2, 92@93c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market was firm with the raw materials, but demand was curtailed by reports that the Government will soon offer 14,956 gallons to be sold before the end of the month on sealed bids. At New York pure oil was quoted at \$1.04@1.05 per gallon, extra at 98@99c, No. 1 at 90@92c, and cold-pressed at \$1.40 @1.45.

GREASES.—The market was strong with a persistent demand and some expert interest in white grease. Offerings were moderate and the continued strength in other oils and greases remained a feature in the situation. Persistently it is reported that the packers are well sold ahead. At New York yellow and choice house were quoted at 8@8½c, brown at 7½@7¾c and white at 9¾@10c, with reports of sales as high as 10½c for export. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 8½@8½c, house at 8@8½c, brown at 8@8½c and choice white at 9½@9¾c.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 17, 1923.—The demand for dried blood has been very good with very little material on hand. What little was to be had was being held at \$5.00 but buyers did not seem willing to pay this price. Last sales were made at \$4.85.

A good quantity of ground 10 per cent fertilizer tankage was sold during the week at prices which figured out about \$4.62½ over the next three months. Other sales were made at \$4.75.

The demand for sulphate of ammonia has been very good and mills are reporting being sold up for the first two months of the year. The export demand has increased and it is thought there will be very little surplus if any during the next few months.

If you need a good man watch the "Wanted" page.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

Editor's Note: This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Country, unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Value on January 17.
Austria—Krone	\$.203	.0000145
Belgium—Franc .....	.193	.0393
Czecho-Slovakia—Krone	*	.0278
Denmark—Krone .....	.288	.1967
Finland—Fimmark .....	.193	.0251
France—Franc .....	.193	.0659
Germany—Mark .....	.238	.000046
Great Britain—Pound	4.866	4.64
Greece—Drachma .....	.193	.0126
Italy—Lira .....	.193	.0475
Japan—Yen .....	.498	.4885
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	*	.0023
Netherlands—Florin .....	.402	.3950
Norway—Krone .....	.298	.1838
Poland—Polish Mark	*	.0000033
Romania—Leu .....	.193	.54
Russia—Rouble .....	.515	.....
Servia—Dinar .....	.193	.0093
Spain—Pesoeta .....	.193	.1536
Sweden—Krona .....	.268	.2688
Switzerland—Franc .....	.193	.1812
Turkey—Turkish Pound	4.40	.....

No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, January 18, 1923, as follows:

Fresh Beef—

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Choice	\$17.50@18.50	\$.@....	\$17.00@19.00	\$.@....
Good	16.00@17.00	13.50@14.50	14.00@16.00	13.50@15.00
Medium	13.00@15.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.50
Common	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00	11.00@12.00

COWS:

Good	11.00@12.00	10.00@10.50	10.50@11.00	11.00@11.50
Medium	9.00@10.50	8.50@ 9.50	10.00@10.50	10.00@11.00
Common	8.00@ 8.50	....@....	8.00@ 9.00	9.00@ 9.50

BULLS:

Good .....	....@....	....@....	....@....	10.00@....
Medium .....	....@....	7.00@ 8.00	8.50@ 9.50@....
Common	7.75@ 8.00	6.00@ 7.00	7.00@ 8.00	8.00@....

Fresh Veal*

Choice	18.00@19.00	....@....	20.00@21.00@....
Good	17.00@18.00	13.00@15.00	17.00@19.00	19.00@20.00
Medium	15.00@16.00	11.00@12.00	14.00@16.00	16.00@17.00
Common	12.00@13.00	8.90@10.00	12.00@13.00	13.00@16.00

Fresh Lamb and Mutton—

LAMBS:@....@....@....@....
Choice	25.00@26.00	26.00@27.00	25.00@26.00	27.00@29.00
Good	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@25.00	25.00@27.00
Medium	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	21.00@23.00	24.00@25.00
Common	18.00@20.00	....@....	19.00@21.00	20.00@23.00

YEARLINGGS:

Good .....	....@....	....@....	18.00@20.00@....
Medium .....	....@....	....@....	16.00@17.00@....
Common@....@....@....@....

MUTTON:

Good	13.50@14.50	13.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	11.00@12.50	12.00@13.00	12.50@14.00	14.00@15.00
Common	7.00@ 9.00	10.00@11.00	8.00@12.00	10.00@12.00

Fresh Pork Cuts—

LOINS:@....@....@....@....
8-10 lb. average	15.00@16.50	16.00@17.00	16.00@18.00	16.50@17.50
10-12 lb. average	14.00@15.50	15.50@16.00	15.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
12-14 lb. average	13.50@14.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.50	14.50@15.50
14-16 lb. average	12.50@13.00	13.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	14.00@15.00
16 lb. over	11.50@12.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00

SHOULDERS:

Skinned	12.00@13.00@....	12.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
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PICNICS:

4-6 lb. average	11.00@11.50	12.00@12.50	11.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
6-8 lb. average	10.00@11.00	11.50@12.00	11.00@12.00	12.00@12.00

BUTTS:

Boston style	13.00@13.50@....	14.00@16.00	14.00@16.00
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*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

The United States Can Company

Lithographed Lard Pails and Cans

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Cincinnati, Ohio

Shafer & Company

We solicit offerings of green pork cuts

Meat Packers
Baltimore, Maryland

January 20, 1923.

GERMAN VEGETABLE OILS TODAY.

Business has been very quiet in vegetable oils in Germany, prices weakening in harmony with sinking foreign exchange. German imports of oilseeds, mostly rape-seed, peanut, linseed, soya bean and copra, for the period January to September, 1922, totaled 642,904 tons; imports of oil, mostly linseed, bean and cocoanut, 81,190 tons, and of oil cakes, 106,763 tons. German exports of vegetable oil during the same

period were 6,841 tons and oil cakes 121,173 tons.

NEW DUTCH MARGARIN COMBINE.

A new sales organization has just been established at Rotterdam to carry on a wholesale trade in margarin, butter and other dairy products, edible fats and oils, according to the Department of Commerce. Nine large companies are interested in the combination.

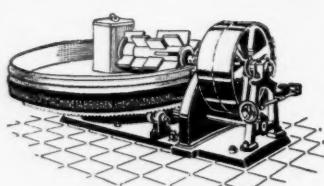
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CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 16, 1923.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

Seventy-six per cent caustic soda, 3%@ 4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4%@ 4% c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2@ 2% c lb.

Clarified palm oil, in casks of 2,000 lbs., 8%@ 8½ c lb.; commercial yellow olive oil, \$1.10@1.15 gal.; olive oil foots, 9½ c lb.; East India Cochin cocoanut oil, 13c lb., duty paid; Cochin grade cocoanut oil, domestic, 10½ c lb.; Ceylon grade cocoanut oil, 9¾ c lb.

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, 11%@12½ c lb.; soya bean oil, 10½@11c lb.; domestic linseed oil, 87@90c gal.; corn oil, nominal, 11½@11½ c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., New York, deodorized, 15½@ 16½ c lb.; peanut oil, in tanks, f.o.b. mills, 12½@13c lb.

Prime city tallow, extra, 9c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 17½ c lb.; saponified glycerine, nominal, 12½@13c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 11½@12c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 18½ c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 8@8½ c lb.

DANISH VEGETABLE OILS.

Danish production of vegetable oils is reported for recent years as follows:

	1913.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Linseed oil.....	4,371	3,682	6,951	6,445
Colza oil	911	199	302	3
Soya oil	6,590	10,105	14,857	9,542
Sunflower seed oil.....	651	355	....	....
Hempseed oil.....	94	....	....	....
Sesame oil	41	5,864	6,381	5,715
Varnish oil	2,131	2,216	1,858	2,388
Cocoanut and palm oil.....	30,675	46,905	38,895	....
Peanut oil .....	....	1,185	....	....
Others .....	....	5,320	108	....

*Included in sesame oil.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) New Orleans, La., January 18, 1923.—Prime crude cottonseed oil is barely steady at 9½ cents bid, 9¾ cents asked, with liberal offerings at ten cents without buyers. Refined cottonseed oil is inactive with inquiries light. Meal seven per cent is quoted at \$41.50; eight per cent \$44.50. Loose hulls are quoted at \$12.00; sacked \$15.00 per short ton, f. o. b. interior points.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.) Memphis, Tenn., January 18, 1923.—There was heavy selling of crude cotton seed oil at 10 cents; meal was quoted at \$45.00, for forty-one per cent protein. Loose hulls were quoted at \$12.00.

NEW YORK COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York from January 1 to January 16, 1923, according to unofficial reports, were 3,062 bbls.

VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Quieter—Undertone Strong—Cash Trade Small—Crude Tight—Commission Houses Absorb Profit Taking—Consumption Report Discontinued.

Trade in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange the past week has been of moderate proportions and the feature in the situation was the remarkably strong undertone that prevailed at all times, notwithstanding profit-taking from important sources on a liberal scale, and also the strong crude oil market, which was at the season's best levels, with crude producers still having the upper hand. Houses with mid-western refining connections were persistent sellers, which was looked upon as reducing long lines, but there was a scattered commission house demand at all times, which readily absorbed the offerings, and the South, imbued by the ideas of new high levels in cotton, continued to buy in a fair way and to pyramid, in many cases.

While the reactions were numerous, breaks did not get far, and the market responded readily to any increase in outside speculative buying. In general, sentiment continued with the market, in view of the steady tone in lard, and owing to the fact that, except for a little profit taking in a scattered way, the selling came mainly from one source. Crude interests as they disposed of some oil replaced with purchases of futures at New York, and this, with a lack of hedge pressure against crude

purchases, helped in a large measure to maintain values.

Nearbys Near Season's Highs.

The May delivery sold up to the season's best levels, while July was actively bought, and sold into new high ground for the season. The nearby positions were within striking distance of the season's highs, but there was a disposition in evidence to transfer nearby holdings to the later months. March went to 23 points under May at one time, the widest difference thus far under liquidation of March, and narrowed again to 20 points under, but around the ring the feeling was that the March position would go to a still greater discount within the near future.

Cash trade was conspicuous by its dullness, refiners and compound makers complaining of the small business passing, but in some refining quarters it was said that a fair demand for bleachable cotton oil had sprung up from the butterine trade, brought about by the scarcity of crude peanut oil, the latter being quoted as high as 13½c, whereas bleachable cotton oil, New York, was around 11c.

Compound was firmly held at from 12½@13c in carlots while prime western lard, New York, fluctuated around the 12c level, middle western around 11½@11¾c, and city lard around 11½c. At the same time, prime summer yellow cotton oil, New York, was 11½@12c, a premium of nearly a cent

a pound over January futures, while winter oil, New York, was quoted all the way from 12½@13¼c.

South Holding Tendency Great.

The holding tendency on the part of the Southern crude oil interests was greater this week than at any time this season. Offerings were light throughout, although about the middle of the week some forty tanks of Southeast crude were reported to have been bought at 9¾c. The market in the Southeast, however, was quoted at 9¾@10c, Valley 9¾@10c, and Texas 9½@10c.

The action in cotton and cotton oil futures made for strong ideas on the part of crude producers, and as has been the case thus far this year, either the packers or the refiners have been forced from time to time to come up to the mill man's idea of values.

Many ridiculous statements were current as to the volume of crude oil still obtainable in the South, but little confidence is placed in estimates that are made at this time of the season, and in general it is felt that there is more crude oil speculatively held at the present time than anyone has any idea of.

Consumption Report Figures.

The consumption report which came out on Thursday had been anxiously awaited, and brought about quite a little evening up. In some refining quarters expectations were that the report would show December consumption at 200,000 bbls. or more, while

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IN
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The Gulf & Valley Cotton Oil Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.
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January 20, 1923.

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We welcome any opportunity to demonstrate to you its many advantages and our Technical Department is at your service to advise or co-operate. **WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS.**

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., Sole Manufacturers
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other refiners were looking for a disappearance of 160,000 to 175,000 bbls. With the exception of one of the refiners, the leading interests reported December's business as moderate to fair. For weeks, however, reports were current that considerable oil sold for November delivery by refiners had not been delivered until December, for one reason or another, and that this would tend to swell the December distribution.

In all quarters, however, it was agreed upon that unless there was a material betterment in cash trade the last half of January for immediate delivery, the January consumption would drop sharply below the December figures, no matter what the latter were.

The distribution of oil to date:

	This year	Last year
August, bbls.	164,000	233,000
September	239,000	309,000
October	299,000	234,000
November	273,000	169,000
December	136,000	

Total, five months 1,081,000

Lard stocks at Chicago for the first half of January increased a little over 3,000,000 lbs., totaling 11,489,000 lbs., against 12,925,000 lbs. in mid-January last year.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions:

Thursday, January 11, 1923.

	Range	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	.....	1070	a	....	....	....
Jan.	.....	1075	a	1090	....	....
Feb.	200	1090	1090	1080	a	1090
Mch.	3500	1103	1097	1100	a	1102
Apr.	500	1109	1103	1108	a	1110
May	14100	1120	1114	1119	a	1126
June	300	1129	1125	1120	a	1130
July	600	1134	1128	1133	a	1134
Aug.	100	1135	1135	1135	a	1145
Total sales, including switches, 20,700						
Prime Crude S. E.	950—975.					

Friday, January 12, 1923

	Range	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	.....	1060	a	....	....	....
Jan.	100	1080	1080	1075	a	1085
Feb.	.....	1075	a	1085	....	....
Mch.	3200	1102	1095	1096	a	1098
Apr.	500	1110	1110	1106	a	1108
May	6100	1122	1119	1117	a	1118
June	.....	1120	a	1128	....	....
July	700	1137	1132	1131	a	1132
Aug.	.....	1133	a	1139	....	....
Total sales, including switches, 14,400						
Prime Crude S. E.	962½ sales.					

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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COTTONSEED OIL

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COCOANUT OIL.—A constant demand has been in evidence, and notwithstanding liberal arrivals, the market showed very little change in prices, though buyers were less inclined to take hold this week. Raw materials continued firm, and sellers showed little or no disposition to bring down their ideas. Some inquiry was reported for April forward-shipment from the coast. At New York Ceylon type in barrels was quoted at 9½@9¾c; tanks, coast, 8½c; Cochin type, barrels, New York, 9¾c; tanks, 9c; edible, barrels, New York, 10½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—With supplies limited, the market was again firm. A good inquiry was in evidence, but no important operations disclosed. Oriental nearby was scarce, due partly, it was said, to the recent European absorption. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 11½c; blown, barrels, 11½@12c; tanks, spot New York, 10½c; coast, 9¾@10c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market was very strong, with little or no oil offering, bids of 12¾c for crude oil reported turned down, and claims of sales at 13½c current. Nearby Oriental crude was not available and consumers showed little or no interest in deferred shipments. At New York crude oil was nominal; tanks, f. o. b. mills, 12½@13½c nominal; refined barrels, New York, 15½@16½c.

CORN OIL.—A fair demand was reported, but offerings were also fairly liberal, and the market showed little or no change from last week, the larger factors offering at 10c, Chicago. At New York crude in barrels was quoted at 11c; refined, barrels, 12½@12¾c; in cases, \$12.13 for two five-gallon tins; crude, tanks, f. o. b. Chicago, 10c.

PALM OIL.—A quieter demand featured the market, but the underscore was firm, with offerings well held. Two cargoes of African arrived for the account of prominent soap interests. An easier tallow market shut off the demand, temporarily. At New York Lagos spot was 8c; shipments, 7¾@7½c; Niger, spot, 7¾c; shipment, 7¼@7½c.

PALM KERNEL OIL.—The market was firmly held, and was slightly out of line with consumers' ideas, resulting in a quiet but firm market, with imported at New York quoted at 8½@8¾c.

COTTON SEED OIL.—Demand fair, market strong. P. S. Y. New York, 11½@12c; winter oil, 12½@13½c; bleachable, New York, 11c; bleachable, tanks, f. o. b. mills, 9½@10½c; southeast crude, 9½@9¾c; Valley, 9½@10c; Texas, 9½c nom.

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VEGETABLE OILS

In Barrels or Tanks

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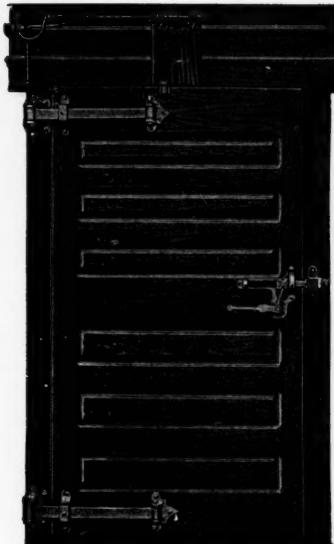
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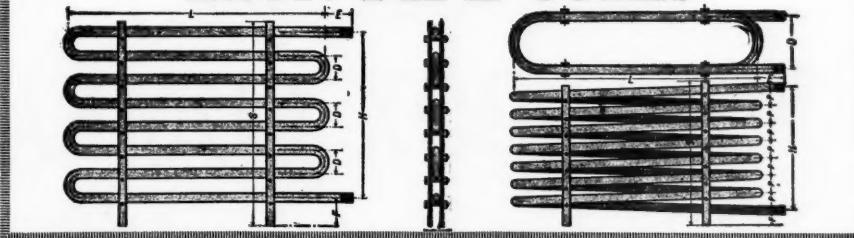
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS. Provisions.

Provisions bulged sharply to new highs for the season, with more moderate hog receipts, buying by packers and commission houses and notwithstanding less active cash trade. Exports continued heavy and Eastern interests bought lard freely against cotton oil sales. Foreign markets have been very irregular.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil trade broadened materially making new highs during the latter part of the week, following the consumption report with sharp advance in lard, general commission house buying and lighter pressure from refining sources, together with cleaning up of Southeast and Valley crude cottonseed oil at 10c. Texas crude cottonseed oil is selling at 9½c. The South bought freely against crude cottonseed oil sales.

Government report for December distribution showed 149,000 bbls., a total for five months of 1,043,000 bbls., which is generally regarded as bullish, causing advance to new highs for season, which was helped by lard strength, commission house buying catching stop-loss orders and lack of offerings.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: January, \$10.80@10.90; March, \$11.01@11.02; May, \$11.21@11.22; July, \$11.36@11.37.

Tallow.

Extra, 8¾c.

Oleo and Stearine.

Sales, 10½c nominal; extra oleo oil, 13¼c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, January 19, 1923.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$12.40@12.50; Middle West, \$12.20@12.30; city steam, \$12.00; refined, continent, \$13.25; South American, \$13.50; Brazil, kegs, \$14.50; compound, \$13.00.

Liverpool Provision Markets.

Liverpool, January 19, 1923.—(By Cable).—Quotations today: Shoulders, square, 71s (\$15.83); shoulders, picnics, 65s (\$14.50); hams, long cut, 86s (\$19.95); hams, American cut, 92s (\$21.34); bacon, Cumberland cut, 78s (\$17.39); bacon, short backs, 87s (\$20.18); bacon, Wiltshire, 79s (\$17.62); bellies, clear, 97s (\$21.60); Australian tallow, 37s 5d to 42s (\$8.68@9.74); spot lard, 64s (\$14.33).

Hull Oil Market.

Hull, England, January 19, 1923.—(By Cable).—Refined cottonseed oil, 41s 6d (\$9.63); crude cottonseed oil, 38s 6d (\$8.94).

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to January 19, 1923, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 97,719 quarters; to the Continent, 10,396; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, none; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none.

DUTCH MARGARIN IN GERMANY.

So popular has become the use of oleomargarine and vegetable butters in Germany that a large Dutch combine proposes to establish at least one margarin factory in each populous district of Germany from which the product may be distributed within a few hours by motor lorries, says Consul General Anderson, Rotterdam, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Many German factories are controlled in the Netherlands, and a new plant is now to be established at Croischwitz, Silesia, with a capital of 30,000,000 marks as a part of the Dutch chain.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT NEW YORK.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under federal inspection for New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending January 13, 1923, with comparisons as follows:

	Week ending Jan. 13.	Week ending Jan. 6.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	8,240	6,937 1/2
Cows, carcasses	964	964
Bulls, carcasses	202	194
Veal, carcasses	8,823	8,685
Hogs and pigs	3,738	577
Lambs, carcasses	19,653	19,170
Mutton, carcasses	7,168	6,240
Beef cuts, lbs.	214,445	92,048
Pork cuts, lbs.	1,337,698	1,211,416
Local slaughters, Federal inspection:		
Cattle	10,492	9,483
Calves	13,433	9,190
Hogs	62,559	53,335
Sheep	41,987	34,592

MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending January 13, 1923, with comparisons:

	Week ending Jan. 13.	Week ending Jan. 6.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,720	2,805
Cows, carcasses	836	505
Bulls, carcasses	186	5
Veal, carcasses	1,832	1,537
Lambs, carcasses	8,800	6,048
Mutton, carcasses	2,725	2,108
Pork, lbs.	524,642	495,656
Local slaughters:		
Cattle	2,252	2,088
Calves	2,422	2,215
Hogs	19,187	17,499
Sheep	5,587	6,221

MEAT SUPPLIES AT BOSTON.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughter under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending January 12, 1923, with comparisons:

	Week ending Jan. 13.	Week ending Jan. 6.
Western dressed meats:		
Steers, carcasses	2,211	1,812
Cows, carcasses	1,427	2,617
Bulls, carcasses	43	76
Veal, carcasses	644	833
Lamb, carcasses	10,574	11,496
Mutton, carcasses	929	840
Pork, lbs.	303,035	453,032
Local slaughter:		
Cattle, carcasses	1,384	1,255
Calves, carcasses	1,754	1,486
Hogs, carcasses	34,730	29,205
Sheep, carcasses	4,998	7,568

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending January 11, 1923, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture with top prices for selects, as compared to a week and a year ago:

	Sales Week Same Week ending Jan. 11. 1922.	Top price select bacon Week ending Jan. 4, 1922.	Week ending Jan. 11, 1922.	Week ending Jan. 4, 1922.
Toronto (U.S.Y.)	\$8,147	6,552	4,952	012.10
Montreal (P.T.)	St. Chs., 3,574	2,182	1,836	12.25
Montreal (E.)	End	868	935	531
Winnipeg	11,301	6,841	3,242	10.28
Calgary	4,082	4,413	1,927	9.24
Edmonton	4,999	1,910	1,628	10.15
Total	32,971	22,833	14,116	

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending January 11, 1923, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week ago and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

	Sales Week Same Week ending Jan. 11. 1922.	Top price good lambs Week ending Jan. 4, 1922.	Week Same Week ending Jan. 11, 1922.	Week Same Week ending Jan. 4, 1922.
Toronto (U.S.Y.)	\$2,663	2,460	2,414	\$16.00
Montreal (P.T.)	St. Chs., 1,282	625	26	11.00
Montreal (E.)	End	448	417	198
Winnipeg	285	1,169	131	10.50
Calgary	3,520	1,674	917	11.75
Edmonton	200	113	20	10.00
Total	8,407	6,458	3,706	

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1923.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	16,000	4,000
Kansas City	1,500	4,000	500
Omaha	300	12,500	500
St. Louis	500	8,500	.....
St. Joseph	200	8,000	1,800
Sioux City	1,000	7,000	500
St. Paul	100	2,200	.....
Oklahoma City	200	300	.....
Wichita	400	9,000	100
Indianapolis	100	14,000	14,000
Pittsburgh	100	5,000	1,200
Cincinnati	600	1,500	100
Buffalo	100	5,000	2,000
Cleveland	300	3,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,000	.....
Toronto	200	300	100

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	26,000	62,000	30,000
Kansas City	17,000	23,000	15,000
Omaha	10,000	14,000	14,000
St. Louis	5,000	20,500	1,000
St. Joseph	3,500	14,000	5,500
Sioux City	3,000	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	3,500	16,500	2,500
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,200	.....
Wichita	800	2,500	.....
Indianapolis	4,000	1,200	.....
Pittsburgh	1,500	9,000	4,000
Cincinnati	2,000	3,200	100
Buffalo	1,900	1,300	18,000
Cleveland	300	6,600	1,500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,800	.....
Toronto	4,000	1,600	1,100

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	30,000	15,000
Kansas City	13,000	22,000	7,000
Omaha	7,500	14,500	13,000
St. Louis	5,000	16,000	1,500
St. Joseph	3,000	10,000	6,000
Sioux City	3,000	9,500	1,500
St. Paul	2,500	17,000	3,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	600	.....
Fort Worth	700	2,500	.....
Milwaukee	3,100	4,200	5,800
Des Moines	200	2,000	.....
Louisville	500	1,400	.....
Wichita	1,100	9,000	200
Indianapolis	1,200	9,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	2,000	500
Cincinnati	800	6,000	100
Buffalo	200	2,500	2,000
Cleveland	300	3,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	200	4,500	1,000
Toronto	1,300	1,200	100

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	36,000	19,000
Kansas City	3,000	7,000	500
Omaha	6,000	18,000	10,000
St. Louis	2,500	14,000	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	6,000	3,000
Sioux City	2,000	6,000	500
St. Paul	2,400	13,500	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	1,500	900
Milwaukee	600	2,000	200
Denver	2,200	2,100	2,200
Indianapolis	1,100	9,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	4,000	200
Cincinnati	600	5,000	200
Buffalo	200	6,400	1,200

FRIDAY TO COME.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,500	44,000	11,000
Kansas City	2,000	15,000	3,000
Omaha	2,500	12,000	8,000
St. Louis	1,500	17,000	700
St. Joseph	500	5,200	1,800
Sioux City	2,000	8,000	500
St. Paul	1,400	8,800	15,000
Oklahoma City	1,200	1,400	300
Fort Worth	100	1,200	100
Milwaukee	1,100	300	700
Denver	1,100	300	700
Indianapolis	1,000	4,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	4,000	500
Cincinnati	600	5,000	200
Buffalo	200	6,400	3,200

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NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.
 The following are the receipts for week
 ending Saturday, January 13, 1923:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
Jersey City.....	3,765	9,294	17,062	9,183
New York.....	1,525	2,982	5,431	26,894
Central Union.....	4,328	1,712	15,485	73
Total for week...	9,618	13,988	37,978	36,150
Previous week ...	7,621	9,741	29,561	32,217
Two weeks ago....	8,844	9,208	21,022	39,757

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 18.

For the most part livestock prices sought lower price grounds. Slowness on beef steers was as pronounced as was activity a week earlier, and a net advance of about 50c scored then was erased during the week under review, kinds of value to sell at \$8.50 to \$10 showing most decline. Bovine offerings were more numerous, receipts at ten large markets showing an increase for the first four days of the calendar week of about 17,500 cattle. Other killing classes with the exception of veal calves also sold off on uneven and "catch-as-catch-can" sessions. Contraction of shipping orders and sluggishness in the dressed beef trade were weakening factors in the face of increased marketings.

Hog values continued to stagger under the weight of unusually heavy offerings a week earlier. Holdovers each day were heavy and illustrated the pressure exerted by buyers to force prices lower. On Tuesday the holdover of 27,122 hogs was the largest since January, 1920. Although prices strengthened materially over initial session of the calendar week, downturns as contrasted with last Thursday were largely 15 to 20c on lights and pigs, with butchers 25@30c off and packing sows mostly 35@40c lower. Shippers were fairly active and as runs were reduced, prices reflected prompt response to supply figures.

Bearishness and sharply lower prices embraced the fat lamb and fat sheep trade early in the week when best fat lambs at \$14.65 to city butchers were about \$1.00 lower than the season's peak prices paid in December. Fat lambs revived later, woolled lambs closing steady to 15c lower, shorn descriptions reflecting an advance of 10@15c. Top woolled lambs today sold upward to \$15.00. Fat light sheep lost about 50c, heavy kinds holding about steady.

In the absence of strictly choice beef steers, best matured offerings topped at \$11.60 for 1,215 to 1,408 lb. averages. Several loads cashed at \$11.25@11.50, the latter price also being paid for best long yearlings averaging 1,017 lbs. Other yearlings that had had considerable corn made \$10.50@11.00, but youngsters were most numerous under \$10.00 and beef steers of all weights were most frequent at \$8.25@10.00. Except for a comparatively few lots of plain heavy steers lacking sufficient quality to attract feeder buyers and for light plainly bred kinds, killers were unable to buy a small quota of beef steers under \$8.00, although many lots answering the former description sold downward to \$6.75 and below.

Beef cows and heifers lost 25@50c, beef heifers showing the most loss and in instances reflecting downturns of 75c or more, thus erasing advances scored a week earlier. Bulk of fat she stock turned today at \$4.50@7.00, with most canners and cutters, the latter class declining 15@25c, at \$2.85@3.50. Bulls lost 25@40c, best heavy bolognas stopping today at \$5.00, bulk going at \$4.65@4.90, and light kinds bordering on the canner order downward to \$4.25. Heavy beef bulls sold off sharply. Veal calves advanced mostly 50c, bulk of light vealers today going to packers at \$10.50@11.25, shippers handpicking upward to \$12.50.

Price spread between light lights and heavy butcher hogs continued to widen as did the range between best smooth packing sows and butchers. On early rounds Monday prices were lowest of the week, top lights falling to \$8.40. Lights and butcher weights reflected price improvement later, top today standing at \$8.60 when most 140 to 180-lb. averages cashed at \$8.50@8.55 and bulk of 200 to 300-lb.

averages sold at \$8.20@8.40. Packing grades reflected little recuperative ability. Shipments for the first four days of the week were approximately 55,000. In the dressed pork trade light loins showed price improvement. Domestic demand continued fairly broad.

Colorado fed lambs were offered numerously and indications are that the "Collie" season will soon be on in full swing. Best Colorado offerings cashed at \$14.80. Bulk of woolled lambs going at \$14.00@14.50 earlier in the week were similar to kinds at \$14.25@14.80 today when top was \$15.00, heavy woolled lambs sold downward to \$13.00, with strongweight clippers downward to \$11.25. Fed handyweight ewes stopped at \$7.75, heavy kinds being most numerous at \$5.00@6.00. Woolled wethers sold upward to \$8.00 and 87 to 90-lb. fed yearling wethers touched \$13.00, heavier and less desirably finished kinds going mostly at \$11.25@12.50. Some Colorado fed yearlings reflecting high finish made \$12.75. Shorn lambs, most numerous at \$12.25@12.50 at the week's low time later brought \$12.50@12.90, some summer shorn lambs selling upward to \$13.25. Feeding lambs were scarce, active, and held firm, selling practically on a par with fat kinds when the latter were at low ebb. Most feeding lambs turned at \$14.00@14.50, best kinds making \$14.65. Desirable feeding ewes sold upward to \$6.50.

ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., January 17.

With receipts comparatively light in volume, cattle, sheep and lambs at the St. Louis National Stock Yards during the three-day period just ended, showed a fairly active trend, with sales generally ruling steady to strong. Hogs, on the other hand, were in fair supply, and this market Wednesday, compared with the close last week, varied from strong on light shipping grades to slightly lower on medium-weight butchers and 30c to 35c off on heavy weights.

The cattle run for the three days totaled approximately 15,700 head, or an average run of a little better than 5,000 per day. Quality was generally common to medium. Beef steers sold steady to strong Monday and Tuesday, but showed a weaker trend Wednesday. Butcher stock, on the other hand, displayed a good exhibition of strength Wednesday and closed in some cases 15c to 25c up for the period.

The top for cattle was \$10.50 per cwt., paid for 1,201-lb. steers. The bulk of beef steers cashed from \$7.00@9.00; butcher yearlings, \$5.00@8.50; butcher cows, \$4.00@6.00; tops, \$6.50; beef bulls, \$4.50@5.50; bologna bulls, \$4.25@5.00, and stocker and feeder steers, \$4.00@7.00.

Veal calves of the better kind varied mainly from \$11.00@11.75, the latter figure constituting the top. Compared with last week's close this market was steady to 25c lower.

Receipts of hogs figured 50,774 head. This followed the heavy run of 116,646 last week, the largest in the history of the market. Considering the receipts, the market has held up remarkably well, thanks to a good order demand in addition to local purchases. Wednesday's quotations for the various classes of hogs were as follows: Mixed and butchers, \$8.40@8.70; good heavies, \$8.15; roughs, \$7.15@7.25; lights, \$8.75@8.90; pigs, \$7.00@8.00; and bulk of all, \$8.25@8.75.

Sheep and lamb receipts were not only light for the week but have been showing rather small volume for a month or more. While liberal arrivals are not customary for this time of the year, shipments appear smaller than usual this season. The run continues largely of westerns fed in native territory. There are still a num-

ber of these yet to be marketed, but large runs are not generally looked for. All of the good offerings are now commanding prices as good as at any time recently. This applies to sheep as well as lambs.

Best fat lambs are at present quotable at \$14.50@15.00, medium grades \$13.50@14.25, plain kinds \$12.50@13.25, and culs \$10.00@11.00. Best fat mutton sheep are selling at \$7.00@7.50, heavy and plain ewes around \$5.00, choppers and bucks \$2.50@4.00, and canners \$1.00@2.00.

KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Kansas City Stock Yards, January 17.

Liberal receipts have brought lower prices for fat cattle. Steers in the past three days declined 25c to 35c and most classes of butcher cattle are off 25c. Fat steers have predominated in the run. A good many plain killing steers sold at \$6.75 to \$7.50, and the good classes brought \$7.75 to \$9.00. Choice steers sold at \$9.25 to \$10.25. Most of the steers coming have been fed 60 to 120 days.

Indications are that liberal receipts will prevail in the next few weeks and the quality of the offerings will be good. Fat cows are selling at \$4.00 to \$6.00, "canners" \$2.50 to \$3.25, and "cutters" \$3.25 to \$4.00. Fat heifers are bringing \$5.50 to \$8.25. Some prime steers and heifers mixed sold at \$9.00 to \$9.50 and this class of offerings is on the increase. Fat bulls are selling at \$4.50 to \$5.25, and bologna bulls \$3.75 to \$4.50. Veal calves are 50c lower, odd lots selling at \$10.00 to \$10.50 and carload lots \$8.00 to \$9.00.

Hog prices broke 25c to 35c on Monday and since then 10c to 15c of the loss was regained. The top price today was \$8.25 and bulk of sales \$8.00 to \$8.20. Most of the choice 140 to 1,920-lb. hogs are selling at \$8.15 to \$8.20, and 190 to 250-lb. weights \$8.10 to \$8.25. Plain heavy hogs are bringing \$7.75 to \$8.05 and packing sows \$7.25 to \$7.50. Pigs are selling at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Receipts of hogs in the first sixteen days this month were 87,000 larger than in the corresponding period last year, and indications are that a similar increase will be maintained until the end of the winter packing season. Current receipts show excellent quality and a sufficient range in weight to meet all requirements.

Lambs declined early in the week but strengthened moderately again today, resulting in quotations being about the same as a week ago. Choice fat lambs are selling at \$14.00 to \$14.25 and heavy lambs \$13.00 to \$13.50. Fat ewes are bringing \$6.50 to \$7.50, and fat wethers \$7.50 to \$8.50. Few yearlings are available.

OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
South Omaha, Neb., January 17.

The run of cattle continues liberal, much more so than at this time last year when a railroad strike was in progress. Demand for desirable beef steers holds up well and although the market is manifestly rather nervous, prices have been well sustained on anything at all desirable in the way of beef steers or cow stuff. Quality of the offerings has not been very good, the supply being made up very largely of short-fed and warmed-up stuff.

Strictly good to choice beef steers as well as yearlings are selling at \$9.50@11.00, fair to good steers going at \$8.25@9.00, and common to fair lots and odds and ends at \$7.00@8.00 and on down. Outlet for the cows and heifers is broad and the spread in values rather wide. Good to choice corn-fed heifers are bringing \$7.00@8.00, with common canners at \$2.25@3.00, bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock going at a spread at \$4.25@6.25. Veal calves at \$5.00@11.00 and bulls, stags, etc., at \$3.75@6.00 remain quotably firm.

Some increase has been noted in re-

January 20, 1923.

ceipts of hogs, but supplies have not been as liberal as anticipated, while the demand both for local and shipping account has been unusually vigorous for this time of the year. Trading has been active with slight fluctuations in prices from day to day so that present levels are little different from a week ago. With 12,300 hogs here today prices held just about steady. Best light butcher hogs sold at \$8.25, and bulk of all the trading was at \$8.00@\$8.20, practically the same as a week ago.

Owing to the very moderate receipts of sheep and lambs the market has been fairly active and fully steady the greater part of the time. Demand is broad, both packers and shippers taking the fat stock freely, and feeder buyers being active competitors for anything that suits them. Fat lambs are selling at \$13.00@\$14.50, yearlings at \$10.50@\$12.00, wethers at \$7.50@\$8.50, and ewes at \$5.50@\$7.50.

SIOUX CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Sioux City, Iowa, January 17.

A seasonable volume of cattle is being received at this market. It is also noted that a seasonable condition of too many offerings that have been only started on corn rations is among receipts. For the first half of this week 10,000 cattle have been received, and the number is much the same as arrived for the same times of last week and a year ago. There are a few very good tops coming, not finished long fed cattle, but the near long-fed kinds. They have been selling at \$10.00 to \$10.80, the latter price top for the month, and the prices do not indicate any material change. Below these, however, the turn has been to slightly lower levels.

The bulk of beef steers of all weights are selling between \$7.50 and \$9.00, without a few of the commoner grades at \$6.50 and down to around \$5.50. Bulk of fat cows and heifers about \$4.50 to \$6.00, but with some of the better grades up to \$7.00 and yearling heifers, corn fed and choice up to \$8.00. The stock cattle trade is seeming to drag, but this is seasonable. A few warmed up steers are going back to the country at around \$7.00 and better, up to \$7.60, but bulk of stock cattle are going to the country at prices running between \$5.50 and \$6.50.

Hogs are not coming as freely as last week and a check in arrivals has had the effect of recovery in prices from a rather bad slump. It is talked in this market that the policy of the packers in buying in the country has been one factor in holding receipts down at this point. Another puzzle that river markets are not able to solve is as to why the packers are holding these markets at levels relatively higher than that of Chicago. Today best hogs on this market sold at \$8.15 with long strings at this price while the Chicago top was \$8.50. Bulk here was \$8.05 to \$8.15 with very little selling below \$8.00. Receipts this week will run about 40,000.

There is not much doing in sheep at this point. Receipts are running a little heavier than a month ago. Prices are off in line with declines at other points. Best fed lambs \$14.25, good fat ewes are worth about \$7.50.

ST. PAUL.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minn. Dept. of Agriculture.)

South St. Paul, Minn., January 17.

Seasonably light receipts and relatively broad demand have featured the past week's cattle trade. Country buyers of stockers and feeders have been competing with packers for supplies, and prices for the most part are around 25 to 50¢ higher than a week ago. Receipts up to mid-week total about 8,500 or around 1,000 less than the same period a week ago.

Longfed bullocks of good and choice grade are entirely lacking in current marketings. The supply of fat beeves here is made up entirely of common and medium grades of fat steers and yearlings which are selling at present from \$6.00 to \$9.50 in load lots with the bulk \$7.00 to \$8.50. Country buyers have purchased a considerable number of warmed-up steers at \$7.00 to \$7.75 to be taken out for further finishing.

(Continued on page 49.)

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchase of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 13, 1923, are reported by The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Armour & Co.	6,736	14,600	14,946	
Swift & Co.	6,865	16,200	19,842	
Morris & Co.	6,140	31,300	12,806	
Wilson & Co.	5,008	18,800	7,196	
Angus Cattle Provisions Co.	412	5,500	...	
G. H. Hammon & Co.	2,925	8,100	...	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,146	...	...
Irenan Packing Co.	7,200	hogs; Miller & Hart, 6,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 10,900 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,100 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 18,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,900 hogs; others, 28,500 hogs.

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,216	1,687	12,421	5,030
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,840	1,525	8,666	5,234
Fowler Pkg. Co.	1,192	188	...	...
Morris & Co.	4,017	1,488	12,164	2,309
Swift & Co.	4,204	1,484	21,402	7,910
Wilson & Co.	4,560	346	11,550	4,879
Local butchers	544	214	1,025	260

OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,170	12,938	8,064
Swift & Co.	5,968	16,247	14,944
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,170	17,708	12,886
Armour & Co.	5,133	21,167	13,126
Dold Packing Co.	1,396	7,941	...
Higgins Pkg. Co.	41	97	...
Midwest Pkg. Co.	48	...	...
Omaha Pkg. Co.	67	...	...
S. Omaha Pkg. Co.	53	...	...
Lincoln Pkg. Co.	155	...	...
Nagle Pkg. Co.	321	...	...
Wilson Pkg. Co.	126	...	...
Sinclair Pkg. Co.	58	...	...
J. W. Murphy	2,790	...	...
Others	14,979	3,436	8,308

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,105	11,961	2,333
Swift & Co.	2,168	12,578	1,807
Morris & Co.	793	...	113
St. Louis Dressed B. Co.	1,419	...	...
Independent Pkg. Co.	595	9,723	361
East Side Pkg. Co.	726	6,958	476
Heil Pkg. Co.	33	3,189	476
American Pkg. Co.	138	1,535	...
Krey Pkg. Co.	105	2,643	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	11	472	...
Sieflof Pkg. Co.	116	1,816	29
Butchers	10,243	48,156	832

SIOUX CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,678	182	17,633	1,876
Armour & Co.	2,934	52	19,292	3,360
Swift & Co.	1,191	11	736	228
Sacks Bros. Pkg. Co.	69	33	20	...
Smith Bros. Pkg. Co.	223	22	6	...
Local butchers	68	29	...	...
Eastern packers	251	...	12,927	...

ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,801	399	29,901	11,155
Hammond Pkg. Co.	2,066	663	14,220	2,898
Morris & Co.	2,622	532	14,465	2,440
Others	3,232	157	13,813	1,631

OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,173	1,059	3,866	414
Wilson & Co.	1,990	886	4,167	27
Other butchers	67	11	248	...

ST. PAUL.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	3,835	5,776	47,777	3,308
Armour & Co.	2,331	3,821	32,352	2,312
Kurtz & Horn Pkg. Co.	259	129	...	...
J. R. King	241	142	27	...
Others	35	28	...	...
E. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.	633	31	18,033	...

CINCINNATI.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
E. Kahn & Son	478	70	2,953	241
Kroger Gro. & Bk. Co.	401	55	484	...
C. A. Friend	110	40	258	...
Gus Juengling	178	116	...	38
J. F. Schroth Pkg. Co.	...	...	3,067	...
J. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.	44	...	2,882	...
J. H. Meyers Sons	126	...	55	...
W. G. Rehn's Son	149	41	...	...
People's Pkg. Co.	171	123	...	...
J. Bauer	53	...	...	...
J. Sander Pkg. Co.	...	1,519	...	...
J. Hoffman's Sons Co.	...	8,433	...	...
Lohrey Pkg. Co.	...	515	...	...
John Gall	...	929	...	...
Sam Gall	...	358	...	...
J. Schlueter's Sons	...	40	...	...
Erhardt & Son	...	32	...	...
F. Blackburn	...	17	...	...
John Stegner	...	2	...	...

INDIANAPOLIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kingan & Co.	2,062	297	23,696	797
Moore & Co.	...	...	6,150	...
Ind. Abat. Co.	1,482	118	3,338	214
Armour & Co.	136	14	4,092	...
Hilgemeler Bros.	...	...	952	...
Brown Bros.	214	23	209	5
Riverview Pkg. Co.	9	12	251	3
Schuster Pkg. Co.	70	35	620	18
Longfellow Provision Co.	1	6	459	...
Meier Pkg. Co.	...	...	327	...
Worm & Co.	122	...	378	...
Eastern buyers	1,854	4,044	20,348	562
Miscellaneous	448	200	248	38

WICHITA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,364	874	6,616	31
Dold Pkg. Co.	196	36	6,054	...
Local butchers	68	7	...	...

DENVER.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	719	51	2,477	1,581
Armour & Co.	455	121	3,550	1,197
Blyney-Murphy Co.	480	...	1,010	...
Miscellaneous	726	113	1,262	523

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by markets for the week ending January 13, 1923, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Week ending	Previous
	January 13,	week.	week.
Chicago	29,230	25,276	...
Kansas City	20,805	20,487	...
Omaha	35,985	*16,601	...
St. Louis	19,452	19,301	...
Sioux City	7,444	6,230	...
St. Joseph	10,141	9,905	...
Oklahoma City	4,230	3,423	...
St. Paul	7,334	6,898	...
Indianapolis	6,398	6,302	...
Wichita	1,628	914	...
Denver	2,380	2,355	...
Fort Worth	...	8,030	...

*Five-day week.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Saturday, January 13, 1923:

	CATTLE.	Week ending	Previous
	January 13,	week	

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—In addition to the hundred thousand January packer hides sold one day this week, which involved about 30,000 natives, 5,000 Texas, 35,000 butts, 40,000 Colorados and 10,000 branded cows at strong and higher prices, movement was reported lately in about 15,000 January light cows at 15c by several sellers. One killer moved 5,500 November Colorados at 18c and another sold 12,000 December Colorados at 17½c. In the recent movement natives brought 20c; heavy Texas, 17½c; lights, 16c; butts, 18c; Colorados, 17c; branded cows, 13c. Movement including packer bookings, totals in the neighborhood of 200,000. Some inquiries reported today for January small packers, but no new business transpired.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The undertone to the country hide situation has been strengthened materially by reason of the rather large clean up of January packer hides. Most operators see in this clearance business in packer hides, largely in narrow outlets, an indication that tanners of the smaller sort will be forced to take on small packer and country hides by reason of scarcity and the fact that they have little in the way of reserve supplies. Sellers of hides take a real optimistic view of the future and believe steady rates will likely prevail through the season of poor receipts. Local sellers are not inclined to make offerings of stock at the moment, feeling sure that later prices will be more to their liking.

All weight seasonable hides are quoted at 12½@13c delivered basis paid as to lots and sections. Heavy steers remain quiet

and nominal at 13½@14½c; heavy cows and buffs are generally priced at 13c; some Ohio shippers have views as high as 13½c; buyers talk 12½c for ordinary varieties. Extremes are quoted at 13@14c for ordinary stocks with the inside about the views of buyers. Ohio shippers put their goods on at 14½c and better. Branded country hides are quoted at 10@11c flat basis; country packers quoted at 12@13c nominal; bulls are unchanged at 10@10½c with the inside the views of buyers. Country packers, 12@12½c paid and glue hides 7@7½c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES.—Twin Cities markets remain quiet with not many efforts expended to effect business. Last sales of all weight hides were at 13c delivered basis in Twin Cities and as low as 12½c for nearby stock. Heavy hides are quoted at 12½c nominal for business; lights are wanted at 13@13½c and generally held at least at 13½c delivered Chicago basis. Bulls are quoted at 10@10½c; kipskins, 13@16c and calfskins at 14@18c for qualities; outside prices for city stock; horse, 4.75@5.25.

CALFSKINS.—The situation in city calfskins is reported as slightly firmer. Late sales involved four or five cars of first salted skins at 18c. Subsequent bids are reported refused and 18½c firmly demanded. Packers offer their skins, dating back a trifle at 19c. Outside skins are quoted at 16@18c for qualities. Country descriptions quoted at 14@16c nominal; deacons, 85c@\$1.00; kipskins are quoted unchanged at 17½c for packers and 17c for cities last paid. Outside descriptions range at 13@16c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No new developments noted in city slaughter stock. The clean up of western January packers has not been reflected in action in New York stock. Natives are quoted at 19½c; butts, 17½c and Colorados 16½c nominal.

SMALL PACKER HIDES.—Business is slow in small packer stock as buyers wish to purchase at easing levels. Sellers contend the undertone to the market is firmer, citing the large movement of January packers. Buyers point to the fact that in the big movement no packer light hides were involved and that until their value is established in new movement they cannot see any signs of strength because of slowness and ample stocks of leather made therefrom. No January small packers have sold yet. Buyers talk 14@14½c for all weight cows and steers and sellers insist upon 15c. Steers quoted 16½@18½c as to seller with inside about the ideas of buyers. Bulls, 12½c, paid brands 13c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Activity in country hides is limited. Ohio light hides are valued at 14½@15c and buyers seem willing to pay 14c; western lots are available at 14c and tanners try to purchase at 13c. Ohio buffs are held at 13@13½c and westerns at 13c top. Southern lights quoted 12½@13c for best lots with buyers talking about 12c for same, running about 25 per cent grubby. Canadian, 25@50 lbs. stock are held at 12½@13c and buffs 12@12c flat.

CALFSKINS.—Trimmed N. Y. city skins sold at \$2.25 for middle weights. Dealers now talk \$1.55@2.30@3.15 for three weights. Last sales \$1.50@2.25@3.15. Outside skins sold at \$1.20@1.80@2.40. Untrimmed stuff quoted 16@18c; kips, \$3.65@4.50.

Stocks and Distribution of Hides and Skins

Stocks and distribution of hides on November 30, 1922, are shown in the following figures reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, compiled from returns made by 4,761 manufacturers and dealers:

The total number of cattle hides held in stock on November 30, 1922, by packers and butchers, tanners, dealers, and importers (or in transit to them) amounted to 6,163,387, as compared with 5,838,412 on October 31, 1922, and with 5,901,843 on November 30, 1921. The stocks of calf and kip skins amounted to 4,844,995 on November 30, 1922, as compared with 4,552,009 on October 31, 1922, and 4,150,610 on November 30 of last year. Goat and kid skins numbered 8,202,000 on November 30, 1922; 8,680,967 on October 31, 1922; and 11,296,645 on November 30, 1921. The stocks of sheep and lamb skins on November 30, 1922, amounted to 9,408,641; on October 31, 1922, to 9,561,364, and on November 30 of last year, to 13,364,170.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY—STOCKS OF PRINCIPAL KINDS OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS.

	Stocks on hand and in transit Nov. 30, 1922.	Stocks on hand and in transit Nov. 30, 1922.	Stocks on hand and in transit Nov. 30, 1922.	Stocks on hand and in transit Nov. 30, 1922.
Cattle—Total, hides	6,163,387	5,838,412	5,901,843	4,844,995
Domestic, packer, hides	3,267,334	3,110,426	2,847,623	3,049,030
Domestic, other than packer hides	1,421,376	1,322,899	1,875,747	1,062,183
Foreign (not including foreign-tanned), hides	1,474,677	1,405,087	1,178,473	1,123,591
Buffalo, hides	36,238	122,367	154,219	26,860
Cattle and kip, foreign-tanned, hides and skins	62,404	45,910	186,409	50,647
Calf and kip, skins	8,202,000	8,880,967	11,296,645	11,364,170
Horse, Colt, Ass, and Mule—Hides, hides	110,880	105,138	262,641	70,412
Fronts, whole fronts	77,182	80,867	68,279	6,943
Butts, whole butts	382,795	434,128	190,320	52,478
Shanks, shanks	58,852	132,699	68,133	28,500
Goat and kid, skins	1,036,126	840,855	526,829	52,342
Cabretta, skins	3,408,641	9,361,364	13,361,170	3,000,996
Sleep and lamb, skins	2,135,115	1,983,155	1,776,034	627,102
Skivers and fleshers, pieces	219,407	161,121	427,412	12,122
Kangaroo and wallaby, skins	207,210	180,287	216,254	46,122
Deer and elk, skins	88,530	81,566	132,395	48,719
Pig and hog, skins	321,127	329,085	522,329	101,614
Pig and hog strips, pounds	88,530	16,600	12,597	59,333

STOCKS OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS ON NOV. 30, 1922 BY CLASSES OF HOLDERS.

	Stocks on hand and in transit Nov. 30, 1922.	Packers and butchers.	Dealers and importers.	Stocks on hand and in transit Nov. 30, 1922.
Cattle—Total, hides	6,163,387	2,062,793	3,049,030	4,051,564
Domestic, packer, hides	3,267,334	2,039,673	1,062,183	165,478
Domestic, other than packer hides	1,421,376	23,120	863,256	53,000
Foreign (not including foreign-tanned), hides	1,474,677	1,123,591	351,086	—
Buffalo, hides	36,238	—	26,860	9,378
Cattle and kip, foreign-tanned, hides and skins	62,404	—	50,647	2,757
Calf and kip, skins	8,202,000	4,376	8,880,967	1,301,212
Horse, Colt, Ass, and Mule—Hides, hides	88,530	900	42,009	68,271
Fronts, whole fronts	77,182	—	75,570	1,612
Butts, whole butts	382,795	—	362,063	2,752
Shanks, shanks	58,852	—	58,852	—
Goat and kid, skins	1,036,126	—	850,399	185,727
Cabretta, skins	3,408,641	—	6,123,383	2,511,610
Sleep and lamb, skins	2,135,115	—	1,631,307	503,808
Skivers and fleshers, pieces	219,407	—	219,407	—
Kangaroo and wallaby, skins	207,200	—	130,476	76,724
Deer and elk, skins	88,530	—	12,597	59,333
Pig and hog, skins	321,127	263,765	37,362	—

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from J. F. Nicolas.)

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1923.—Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending Jan. 20, 1923, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Week ending Jan. 20, '23.	Week ending Jan. 13, '23.	Cor. week, 1922.
Spready native steers	22½@23c	22½@23c	17½@18c
Heavy native steers	@20c	@19½c	@16½c
Heavy Texas steers	@17½c	@17½c	15½@16c
Heavy butt braded steers	@18c	@17½c	15½@16c
Heavy Colorado steers	@17c	16½@17½c	14½@15c
Ex-Light Texas steers	@13c	@13c	12@12½c
Branded cows	@13c	@13c	12@12½c
Heavy native cows	16½@17c	16½@17½c	14½@15c
Light native cows	@15c	@15c	13@14c
Native bulls	@13½c	@13c	9@10c
Branded bulls	@11½c	@11½c	8@8½c
Calfskins	@19c	19@19½c	18@19c
Kip	@17c	17½@18c	16@17c
Slunks, regular	\$1.05@1.10	\$1.05@1.10	\$1.10@1.15
Slunks, hairy	40@55c	45@50c	35@70c
Light, Native, Butts, Colorado and Texas steers per lb. less than heavies.			

CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.

Week ending Jan. 20, '23. Week ending Jan. 13, '23. Cor. week, 1922.

	Weights, all	1½@15c	14@14½c	11½@12c
Bulls, natives	12@12½c	12@12½c	6@7c	
Branded hides	12@12½c	12@12½c	7@8c	
Calfskins	18@18½c	18@18½c	16@17c	
Kip	17@17½c	17@17½c	13@16c	
Light calf	\$1.20@1.30	\$1.20@1.30	\$1.25@1.30	
Light bulls	\$0.90@1.00	\$0.90@1.00	\$0.90@1.00	
Slunks, hairy	35@40c	35@40c	30@40c	

	Country hides.	Week ending Jan. 20, '23.	Week ending Jan. 13, '23.	Cor. week, 1922.
Heavy steers	13@14c	13@14c	11@12c	
Heavy cows	12½@13c	12½@13c	9@10c	
Buffs	12½@13c	12½@13c	8@8½c	
Extremes	13½@14c	13½@14c	6@11c	
Bulls	10@10½c	10@10½c	14@15c	
Branded	10@11c	10@11c	11@12c	
Calfskins	15@16c	15@16c	12@13c	
Kip	13@14c	13@14c	11@12c	
Light calf	\$1.05@1.20	\$1.05@1.20	\$1.15@1.25	
Light bulls	\$0.90@1.00	\$0.90@1.00	\$0.90@1.00	
Slunks, hairy	25@30c	25@30c	30@35c	
Horsehides	\$4.50@6.00	\$4.50@6.00	\$3.00@4.00	
Hogskins	.15@20c	.15@20c	.20@25c	

Prices quoted are f. o. b. Chicago or Chicago freight equalized, for straight carloads or more to tanners. Dealers' price range 12@2c per lb. less.

*Revision received after publication of October report.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Consumers Ice Co. will erect a \$50,000 plant at Blytheville, Ark., in the near future.

The Vallejo Ice Co., Vallejo, Calif., is planning the erection of a new \$27,000 plant.

The Ice Service Co., Inc., Charlottesville, Va., has been incorporated with a capital of \$15,000.

American Ice Co. has been incorporated at Kansas City Mo., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Plans are under way for the construction of an ice plant at Modesto, Calif., to cost \$30,000.

The Union Ice Co. will erect a \$15,000 plant at 240 North San Fernando Rd., Glendale, Calif.

The Azusa Ice and Cold Storage Co., Azusa, Calif., was damaged by fire recently to the extent of \$100,000.

The Texas Ice & Cold Storage Co., Dallas, Texas, has increased its capital from \$75,000 to \$640,000.

Swift & Co. are contemplating the erection of a cold storage plant at Clarinda, Ia., costing \$125,000.

The Albuquerque Ice Co., Santa Fe, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$150,000.

The Fresno Consumers Ice Co., Fresno, Calif., are planning the erection of a \$30,000 cold storage plant.

The Polar Wave Ice & Fuel Co., St. Louis, Mo., has increased its capital from \$1,800,000 to \$5,400,000.

The directors of the Jackson Ice Cor-

poration, Jackson, Ga., have declared a dividend of 20 per cent.

Stonewall Ice Co., Greenville, S. C., has begun construction of a plant on Bumcombe St., to cost \$37,000.

The Van Nuys Ice and Cold Storage Co., Van Nuys, Calif., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The William-Beers Ice Co., St. Petersburg, Fla., will erect an addition to their plant to cost several thousand dollars.

The Rockwell Ice & Fuel Co. and the Empire Coal & Ice Co., Rock Island, Ill., have been consolidated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The American Ice Co. will be erected in the near future at Baltimore, Md., at a cost of \$100,000. This plant will have a capacity of 100 tons.

Operations will be started shortly for the construction of the Banner Refrigerating plant at Islais Creek, Calif. The plant will cost \$100,000.

The Greenville Ice & Cold Storage Co., Greenville, S. C., has been incorporated. Incorporators, Thomas E. Keitt, J. W. Gant and E. M. Blythe.

An addition will be added to the New State Ice Co.'s plant at Oklahoma City, Okla., which will increase that company's capacity to 265 tons daily.

The Atlantic Coal and Ice Corporation have purchased a three-acre tract in Dublin, Ga., and will shortly erect a new ice and cold storage plant costing approximately \$60,000.

FROZEN AND CURED MEAT STOCKS.

Summary of cold storage holdings of frozen and cured meats on January 1, 1923, with comparisons, is given by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as follows:

	Jan. 1, Dec. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 5-yr. avg.
Beef, frozen.....	91,820	73,027
Beef, fully cured.....	9,071	7,890
Beef, in process of cure.....	15,331	14,711
Pork, frozen.....	72,214	33,774
Pork, dry salt.....	39,534	30,316
In process of cure.....	79,511	52,701
Pork, pickled.....	133,258	103,459
In process of cure.....	242,795	193,258
Lamb and mutton, frozen.....	4,528	3,633
Melts, miscellaneous.....	63,539	50,495
Lard.....	47,705	32,506

DAIRY AND EGG STORAGE.

Cold storage holding of dairy products and eggs on January 1, 1923, with comparisons are reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics as follows:

	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1922	5-yr. avg.	Dec. 1, 1922
Creamery butter.....	26,941	48,412	51,063	47,773
Packing stock butter.....	669	1,374	1,144	1,141
American cheese.....	33,659	27,691	40,316	37,291
Swiss cheese.....	5,498	3,929	3,639	5,472
Frik and Munster.....	1,017	1,855	1,266	1,193
Limburger.....	756	887	881	824
Cottage, pot and bakers'.....	328	2,323	2,558	539
Cream and Neufchâtel.....	183	213	164	190
All other cheese.....	3,377	4,594	3,236	3,131
Case eggs.....	1,310	880	976	3,257
Frozen eggs.....	22,782	19,260	17,891	26,233



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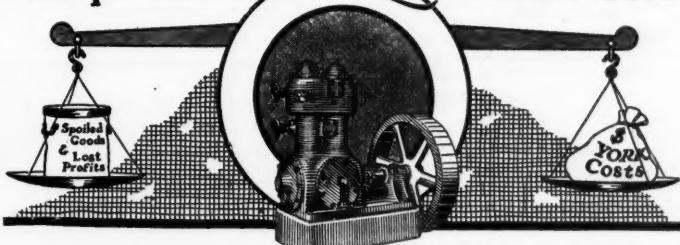
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YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, YORK, PENNA.
(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

Chicago Section

John Miller of Lever Brothers, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, visited Chicago this week.

Jay E. Decker, president of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Inc., was in Chicago during the past few days.

E. S. Urwitz of the Dryfus Packing & Provision Co., Lafayette, Ind., was in Chicago for a day recently.

B. J. Veltman, general manager of the Stadler Products Co., Cleveland, O., was in Chicago this last week.

W. H. Gehrmann, president of the Kohrs Packing Co., Davenport, Ia., was in Chicago during the past week.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 13, 1923, for shipment sold out, ranged from 7.00 to 18.00 cents per pound, averaged 12.10 cents per pound.

President Charles E. Herrick of the Institute of American Meat Packers returned this week from a week's visit to Washington where he attended conferences on various important matters connected with the welfare of the industry.

Walter R. Taylor, formerly with the Chicago Evening American, has become editor of the Armour Magazine, succeeding Stanley A. Hedberg, who resigned to do publicity for the Gandy Bridge Company, at St. Petersburg, Fla.

Sam Stretch, the spice man, was in Chicago this week. He celebrated his 31st anniversary as a spice purveyor to sauge-makers this winter, and he is still going strong. Sam is one of the unique and beloved figures of the trade.

R. L. Nodgaard & Co., 11 South La Salle street, have recently begun a brokerage business in animal fats, vegetable oils, glycerine and kindred products. R. J. Nodgaard, who was formerly with the Young Commission Co., is the manager.

Pine & Munnecke Co.
George F. Pine Walter L. Munnecke
PACKING HOUSE & COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION; CORK INSULATION &
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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 40,346 cattle, 11,792 calves, 83,308 hogs, and 53,753 sheep.

John P. Dowding of Armour & Company, chairman of the Committee on Standardized Containers of the Institute of American Meat Packers, was in Washington this week attending the conference on simplification of containers called by Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending January 13, 1923, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Past week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Cured meats, lbs.	13,042,000	12,952,000	18,721,000
Lard, lbs.	10,779,000	8,218,000	12,547,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	25,599,000	22,444,000	34,553,000
Pork, bbls.	5,000	5,000	10,000
Canned meats, cases	8,000	9,000	6,000

The Lochner-Fleischmann Co., 542 Webster building, Chicago, the well known brokers, have added a department to handle tallow, greases, oils and fats of all kinds. This department is in charge of Walter H. Gibhardt, who has been widely known in the trade through his connection with the purchasing department of the Armour Soap Works.

The American Provisions Export Co. recently held its annual meeting. Among the officers and directors who were in Chicago attending the meeting were the following: C. F. Hammond, president; T. W. Taliaferro, Detroit; T. E. Tower, Detroit; E. M. Doane, Austin, Minn.; F. T. Fuller, Des Moines; S. T. Nash, Cleveland; E. C. Merritt, Indianapolis; and J. T. Cownie, Buffalo.

Samuel Grabenheimer, well known to thousands of livestock men and head of the cattle buying division of Wilson & Company at Kansas City, died suddenly last week at Buenos Aires, Argentina. Mr. Grabenheimer was accompanied by Mrs. Grabenheimer at the time of his death. He had been in Buenos Aires since last fall, having left in September for a combined business and pleasure trip. The body will be brought home by the widow. Mr. Grabenheimer began his career in the cattle division of the Chicago stockyards thirty years ago and since then he had traveled extensively and had become known to scores of livestock producers and others identified with the livestock industry.

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Specializing in Packing Houses, Abattoirs,
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136 Liberty Street NEW YORK

C. W. Riley, Jr.
BROKER
2109 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
Provisions, Oils, Greases & Tallow
Offerings Solicited

Ira Nelson Morris, for eight years American minister to Sweden, has resigned owing to the pressure of his private business. Mr. Morris was appointed minister to Sweden by President Wilson at the outbreak of the war in 1914. He received acknowledgments from his government for skillful handling of the delicate situation in keeping Sweden a neutral country in the face of extreme difficulties.

Wednesday was "Thomas E. Wilson Night" at Mizpah Commandery No. 73, Knights Templar, at 55th and Halsted streets. Mr. Wilson was the sole recipient of distinguished honors on the occasion of his induction into membership in the commandery. Englewood, Humboldt Park and Mizpah commanderies each had a part in the ceremonies. General Lightfoot was the prize orator, and they do say he outdid himself.

Friends of Tom Dunderdale, one of the veterans of the packing industry in this country, will be sorry to learn that he is confined to his bed at the German Evangelical Hospital, 54th and Morgan streets, Chicago, as the result of a critical operation. His condition is such that words of cheer or kindly remembrances of a material character would be very gratefully received by him.

HUGE CHICAGO STOCK RECEIPTS.

Total receipts of 657,000,000 animals have been received at the Chicago Union Stock Yards since the establishment of the institution. The total value of these amounts to the huge sum of \$15,000,000, according to the fifty-seventh annual livestock report of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company.

While the total receipts of 16,402,405 animals in 1922 was slightly below the figure for 1921, the aggregate price for live animals was \$492,917,531, compared with \$427,292,000 last year.

The receipts included 3,163,009 cattle, 771,489 calves, 8,156,472 hogs, 3,873,917 sheep and 31,689 horses.

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PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION

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References
Armour & Company
The Cudahy Packing Co.
Austin Nichols & Co.
New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.
Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc.
Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co.
United Dressed Beef Co.

January 20, 1923.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

BIG JANUARY EGG PRICE DROP.

"New laid eggs are in abundance and the wholesale price today is 20 cents a dozen cheaper than the January average price for the last five years," according to a statement issued by Mr. W. T. S. White, manager of the produce department of Morris & Company.

Mr. White stated further as follows: Mild winter weather is responsible. The hens are working overtime in the heavy producing sections south of the Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan lines, which distributes particularly are from 45 to 60 days ahead of schedule with the spring crop of fresh eggs. The new crop is sufficiently large and so generally produced that nothing short of severely cold weather or heavy snows will now interrupt production. The available supply of new laid fresh eggs is abnormally large for this time of the year. Wholesale prices are down since the first of the year 13 cents per dozen or 27 per cent. This should induce a very large consumption and give the public a real treat of absolutely fresh eggs at very reasonable cost.

Commonly, at this season of the year, the public are not able to get fresh eggs in abundance and are compelled to rely upon storage eggs largely. The owners of the remaining storage eggs are now pressing their wares for sale at very moderate prices.

The poultry crop is tremendous. This is a highly desirable situation because it promises a large supply of eggs for the coming season."

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 44.)

There has been a fair showing of sales of the best fat young cows on the heifer order and heifers from \$6.50 to \$7.50 or somewhat higher with the bulk of fat she stock of common and medium grades now selling at \$4.25 to \$6.25.

Canners and cutters are selling on packer account from \$2.50 to \$3.50 although country buyers are outbidding packers 25 to 50c for a considerable number of thin young cows and heifers of these classes for stocker and feeder purposes.

Activity has been the rule in the bull trade with prices advancing. Compared with a week ago current prices show a gain of a big half dollar, bolognas selling today from \$4.00 to \$5.00 with most sales \$4.50 and over.

Prices of veal calves have also been boosted 25 to 50c compared with last Wednesday, best lights selling today largely at \$9.25 with a few extra choice vealers up to \$10.00. Seconds are bringing \$5.50 to \$6.00 for the most part.

The Wednesday hog run of 22,500 made the three-day total this week about 56,000 against 69,800 a week ago and 50,200 the

corresponding days a year ago. The local hog market has fluctuated rather violently this week, but butcher and bacon hogs averaging mostly from 150 to 250 pounds sold today at \$8.00 to \$8.25, a few light sorts \$8.35 or steady to around 10c lower on the average compared with a week ago. Most of the packing sows coming are rough or excessively heavy kinds and these have suffered sharp price cuts since last Wednesday, bulk of the heavy packers selling today at \$6.50 to \$6.75 or fully 75c lower than a week ago. Bulk of the pigs brought \$8.35 today, the price being steady for the period.

Best fed western lambs reached \$14.50 today or about steady with sales of similar kinds a week ago. Natives sold largely at \$13.50 to \$13.75 or 25 to 50c lower for the period. Seconds and heavy lambs are bringing \$11.00 to \$11.50 for the most part. Sheep prices have been discounted 50c to 75c or more, light and medium weight native ewes selling today at \$6.75 to \$7.00, with heavy ewes \$4.75 to \$5.00.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.**RECEIPTS.**

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Jan. 8....	24,749	4,097	72,874	24,719
Tuesday, Jan. 9....	10,345	3,645	65,763	19,621
Wednesday, Jan. 10....	7,167	1,814	30,288	13,088
Thursday, Jan. 11....	10,387	4,321	46,179	13,885
Friday, Jan. 12....	6,652	1,035	46,435	9,022
Saturday, Jan. 13....	1,500	500	15,000	4,000
Total for week....	60,791	15,411	276,538	\$4,330
Previous week....	50,247	14,051	227,677	61,396
Year ago.....	66,968	15,505	255,049	88,008
Two years ago.....	69,089	16,477	250,035	100,657

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Jan. 8....	6,754	489	19,479
Tuesday, Jan. 9....	4,292	336	13,326
Wednesday, Jan. 10....	3,589	229	14,701
Thursday, Jan. 11....	3,680	106	12,399
Friday, Jan. 12....	2,686	233	17,548
Saturday, Jan. 13....	300	50	6,000
Total for week....	21,421	1,469	84,453
Previous week....	17,258	67,200	24,033
Year ago.....	27,275	840	98,968
Two years ago.....	27,048	2,014	58,338

The net supply of cattle, hogs and sheep for packers at Chicago for week ending January 13, 1923, with comparisons, are as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ending Jan. 13....	39,400	192,000	56,700
Previous week....	32,989	160,477	37,363
1922.....	39,663	156,080	55,104
1921.....	42,040	191,608	79,059
1920.....	56,506	188,848	57,421
1919.....	70,258	203,797	77,861

*Saturday, January 13, 1923, estimated. Combined receipts at seven points for the week ending January 13, 1923, with comparisons:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ending Jan. 13....	187,000	780,000	217,000
Previous week....	184,000	643,000	200,000
1922.....	185,000	665,000	222,000
1921.....	198,000	665,000	271,000
1920.....	254,000	749,000	218,000

*Calves at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph counted as cattle.

Combined receipts at seven points to January 13, 1923, with comparisons:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1923.....	361,000	1,423,000	382,000
1922.....	313,000	1,077,000	387,000
1921.....	370,000	1,184,000	459,000
1920.....	518,000	1,721,000	484,000

*Calves at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph counted as cattle.

Receipts, average weights and top and average prices of hogs at Chicago for week ending January 13, 1923, with comparisons, are as follows:

	received lbs.	Average Top Average
Number weight, —	—	—
Week ending Jan. 13....	276,500	234 \$ 8.85 \$ 8.45
Previous week....	227,677	235 9.00 8.50
1922.....	235,049	226 8.75 7.90
1921.....	250,035	228 9.85 9.25
1920.....	247,538	231 15.50 14.85
1919.....	217,519	225 18.00 17.53
1918.....	59,699	212 16.90 16.50
1917.....	264,789	211 11.25 10.95
1916.....	200,939	194 11.75 11.50
1915.....	197,924	225 7.25 6.90
1914.....	184,335	219 8.60 8.40
1913.....	198,127	226 7.67 7.50

Average, 1913 to 1922 215,700 219 \$11.15 \$10.70

*Receipts and average weight for week ending January 13, 1923, unofficial

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending January 13, 1923:

	This week.
Armour & Co.	14,600
Anglo-American Provision Co.	5,500
Swift & Co.	16,200
G. H. Hammond Co.	8,100
Morris & Co.	31,300
Loyd-Luham & Co.	18,800
Western Packing & Provision Co.	8,100
Roberts & Oak	7,900
Miller & Haas	6,700
Independent Packing Co.	10,900
Brennan Packing Co.	7,200
William Davies Co.	2,600
Agar Pkg. Co.	4,200
Others	23,500

Totals 188,600
Previous week 177,500
Year ago 160,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Lambs
Week ending Jan. 13....	\$ 9.35	\$ 8.45	\$ 7.60	\$13.80
Previous week....	8.50	8.50	7.75	11.90
Cor. week, 1922.....	7.15	7.80	6.35	12.30
Cor. week, 1921.....	8.90	9.25	5.25	11.35
Cor. week, 1920.....	14.00	14.85	11.25	19.20
Cor. week, 1919.....	12.75	12.50	10.40	16.25
Cor. week, 1918.....	12.10	16.50	12.00	17.40
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.20	10.95	10.25	14.00
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.50	7.30	7.60	10.50
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.15	6.90	5.75	8.20
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.55	8.40	5.55	7.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.80	7.50	5.70	8.85

Average, 1913-1922 \$10.10 \$10.70 \$ 8.00 \$12.60

Prices at Chicago, Thursday, January 18, 1923:

CATTLE.

	Beef Steers:
Med. and heavy wt. (1,100 lbs. up)....	\$11.00@12.50
Choice and prime.....	9.50@11.00
Good	7.55@ 9.50
Medium	6.50@ 7.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)....	10.75@12.25
Good	9.35@10.75
Medium	7.75@ 9.35
Common	6.00@ 7.75
Butcher Cattle:	
Heifers, common choice	4.75@10.25
Cows, common choice	3.65@ 6.75
Bulls, Bologna and beef	4.25@ 6.65
Canners and Cutters:	
Cows and heifers	2.50@ 3.65
Canner steers	3.50@ 4.50
Veal Calves:	
Light and med. weight, med. good and choice	8.25@11.75
Heavy weight, common choice	3.50@ 7.75
HOGS.	
Top	\$ 8.60
Bulk of sales	7.90@ 8.45
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), med. choice	8.05@ 8.25
Med. weight (200-250 lbs.), med. choice	8.20@ 8.45
Light weight (150-200 lbs.), com. choice	8.40@ 8.60
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.20@ 7.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. down), rough	6.90@ 7.25
Killing pigs (130 lbs. down), med. choice	7.50@ 8.50
SHEEP.	
Lambs (85 lbs. down), medium prime	\$13.80@15.00
Culls and common	9.50@13.00
Yearling wethers	9.25@12.00
Wethers, medium prime	7.40@11.00
Evans, medium choice	5.00@ 8.00
Culls and common	3.50@ 6.00
Feeding lambs, medium choice	12.75@14.85

Accurate Attractive

Small Base Large Platform

Durable Sanitary

Sold only by RELIABLE DEALERS

Manufactured by

BARNES SCALE CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

No. 10 REGULAR
Capacity—24 lbs.
Gold, Gray or White

January 20, 1923.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

51

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending	Cor. week,
Prime native steers...	17 @ 18½	16 @ 18
Good native steers...	15 @ 16	15 @ 16
Medium steers...	12 @ 14	10 @ 15
Heifers, good...	12 @ 17	10 @ 15
Cows...	7 @ 11	7 @ 11
Hind quarters, choice...	62@3½	62@3
Fore quarters, choice...	62@3	62@2

Beef Cuts.

	Week ending	Cor. week,
Steer Loins, No. 1...	64@2	63@1
Steer Loins, No. 2...	63@2	62@1
Steer Short Loins, No. 1...	62@2	60@1
Steer Short Loins, No. 2...	64@2	63@1
Steer Loin Ends (hips)...	63@2	62@1
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2...	62@2	62@1
Cow Loins...	14 @ 20	12 @ 18
Cow Short Loins...	20 @ 28	18 @ 28
Cow Ribs (ribs)...	6 @ 6	10 @ 2
Steer Ribs, No. 1...	6@2	6@2
Steer Ribs, No. 2...	6@2	6@2
Cow Ribs, No. 1...	6@2	6@1
Cow Ribs, No. 2...	6@2	6@1
Steer Rounds, No. 1...	614@2	613@1
Steer Rounds, No. 2...	613@2	612@1
Steer Chucks, No. 1...	611@2	611@1
Steer Chucks, No. 2...	611@2	611@1
Cow Rounds...	9 @ 10	91@11
Cow Chucks...	61@9	61@7½
Steer Plates...	6 @ 10	6 @ 8
Medium Plates...	6 @ 9	6 @ 7½
Briskets, No. 1...	16 @ 16	16 @ 16
Briskets, No. 2...	12 @ 12	12 @ 12
Steer Navel Ends...	6½@2	5@4
Cow Navel Ends...	5½@2	4@2
Fove Shanks...	4@2	4½@2
Hind Shanks...	3@2	3½@2
Rolls...	2@2	2@2
Strip Loins, No. 1, boneless...	6@6	5@5
Strip Loins, No. 2...	6@5	4@5
Strip Loins, No. 3...	6@2	6@2
Sirloin Butts, No. 1...	6@30	30 @ 31
Sirloin Butts, No. 2...	6@26	25 @ 25
Sirloin Butts, No. 3...	12 @ 17	18 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1...	6@70	60 @ 70
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2...	6@60	60 @ 60
Rump Butts...	6@18	17 @ 17
Flank Steaks...	6@17	20 @ 20
Boneless Chucks...	6@8	7 @ 7
Shoulder Clods...	6@13	12 @ 12
Hanging Tenderloins...	6@8	8 @ 8
Trimmings...	6@8	4 @ 4

Beef Product.

	Per lb.	Per lb.
Brains, per lb...	7 @ 9	9½@10
Hearts...	4 @ 5	2½@5
Tongues...	28 @ 30	25 @ 30
Sweetbreads...	40 @ 40	29 @ 32
Ox Tail, per lb...	6 @ 10	9½@11
Fresh Tripe, plain...	6 @ 5	5 @ 5
Fresh Tripe, H. C...	6 @ 6½	6 @ 5
Livers...	6 @ 9	8½@10
Kidneys, per lb...	9½@10	8 @ 8

Veal.

	each	each
Choice Carcass...	18 @ 19	16 @ 17
Good Carcass...	15 @ 17	12 @ 15
Good Saddles...	20 @ 26	16 @ 22
Good Backs...	12 @ 14	10 @ 14
Medium Backs...	6 @ 10	7 @ 8

Veal Product.

	each	each
Brains, each...	7 @ 9	8 @ 10
Sweetbreads...	59 @ 68	54 @ 60
Calf Livers...	22 @ 30	31 @ 38

Lamb.

	per lb.	per lb.
Choice Lambs...	@25	26 @ 27
Medium Lambs...	@24½	24 @ 25
Choice Saddles...	@27	25 @ 30
Medium Saddles...	@26½	23 @ 28
Choice Fore...	@23	22 @ 22
Medium Fore...	@22	20 @ 20
Lamb Fries, per lb...	6@23	6@20
Lamb Tongues, each...	6@18	18 @ 18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb...	6@25	28 @ 28

Mutton.

	per lb.	per lb.
Heavy Sheep...	@ 7½	@ 11
Light Sheep...	6@13	6@14
Heavy Saddles...	@10	@14
Light Saddles...	@15	@16
Heavy Forces...	@ 6	@ 9
Light Forces...	@11	@12
Mutton Legs...	@18	@17
Mutton Loins...	@10	@16
Mutton Stew...	@ 7½	@ 8
Heavy Tongues, each...	@ 8	@ 18
Sheep Heads, each...	@10	@10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

	per lb.	per lb.
Dressed Hogs...	16 @ 17	11 @ 11
Pork Loins, \$@10 lbs. avg...	15 @ 15	15 @ 15
Lard...	9½@2	9½@2
Shoulderloin...	40 @ 40	51 @ 51
Spars. Ribs...	9 @ 9	11 @ 11
Butts...	12 @ 12	13 @ 13
Hocks...	11 @ 11	11 @ 11
Trimmings...	6 @ 7	8 @ 8
Extra lean trimmings...	6 @ 11	11 @ 11
Tails...	6 @ 8	12½@2
Scouts...	6½@2	6½@2
Pigs' Feet...	5½@2	7½@2
Pigs' Heads...	6 @ 6	8 @ 8
Blade Bones...	11½@2	9 @ 9
Blade Meat...	6½@2	12 @ 12
Cheek Meat...	6 @ 5	6½@2
Hog Liver, per lb...	6 @ 3½	3½@5
Neck Bones...	3 @ 3	4 @ 4
Skinned Shoulders...	11½@2	11½@2
Pork Hearts...	4 @ 4	4 @ 4
Pork Kidneys, per lb...	6 @ 6	7 @ 7
Pork Tongues...	6 @ 16	13 @ 13
Skip Bones...	9 @ 9	9 @ 9
Tail Bones...	8 @ 12	12 @ 12
Brains...	10 @ 10	9 @ 9
Back fat...	12 @ 12	12 @ 12
Hams...	20 @ 20	21 @ 21
Celas...	11½@2	12 @ 12
Bellies...	18 @ 18	18 @ 18

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

	Country style sausage, in 1-lb. cartons...
	Country style sausage, fresh, in link...
	Country style sausage, fresh, in bulk...
	Mixed sausage, fresh...
	Frankfurts in pork casings...
	Frankfurts in sheep casings...
	Bologna in beef bungs, choice...
	Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice...
	Liver sausage in hog bungs...
	Liver sausage in beef rounds...
	New England luncheon specialty...
	Liberty luncheon specialty...
	Minced luncheon specialty...
	Tongue sausage...
	Blood sausage...
	Polish sausage...
	Souse...

DRY SAUSAGE.

	Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs...
	Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs...
	Cervelat, new condition, in beef middles...
	Thuringer Cervelat...
	Farmer Holsteiner...
	B. C. Salami, choice...
	B. C. Salami, new condition...
	Frisses, choice, in hog middles...
	Genoa style Salami...
	Peperoni...
	Mortadella, new condition...
	Capricola...
	Italian style hams...
	Virginia style hams...

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

	Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—
	Small tins, 2 to crate...
	Large tins, 1 to crate...
	Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—
	Small tins, 2 to crate...
	Large tins, 1 to crate...
	Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—
	Small tins, 2 to crate...
	Large tins, 1 to crate...
	Smoked liver sausage in pork casings—
	Small tins, 2 to crate...
	Large tins, 1 to crate...
	Hog casings, medium, f. o. b...
	Hog middles, with cap, per set...
	Hog middles, without cap, per set...
	Hog bungs, export...
	Hog bungs, large...
	Hog bungs, narrow...
	Hog stomachs, per piece...
	Imported sheep casings, extra wide...
	Imported sheep casings, medium wide...
	Imported sheep casings, medium...

CANNED MEATS.

No. 14	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef...	\$ 2.35	\$ 4.00	\$13.00
Roast meat...	2.35	4.50	15.00
Roast mutton...	2.40	4.75	16.50
Sliced dried beef...	2.50	4.50	...
Ox tongue, whole...	...	17.50	56.00
Lunch tongue...	2.50	4.25	8.75
Corned beef hash...	1.50	2.75	4.25
Hamburger steak with onions...	1.50	2.25	4.25
Vietnam style sausage...	1.15	2.25	4.15
Veal loaf, medium size...	2.00	...	...
Chili con carne with, or without beans...	1.25	...	...
Potted meats...	...	...	...

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF.

	Mess pork, regular...
	Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces...
	Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces...
	Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces...
	Clear back pork, 50 to 60 pieces...
	Clear plate pork, 20 to 35 pieces...
	Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces...
	Bean pork...
	Brisket pork...
	Plate beef...
	Extra plate beef, 200-lb. barrels...

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2½ lbs.
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.

DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears...
Extra short ribs...
Short clear middles, 60 lb. avg.
Clear bellies, 14½@16 lbs.
Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs...

Clear bellies, 20@25 lbs...	@12%
Clear bellies, 25@30 lbs...	@12½%
Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs...	@12%
Clear bellies, 30@35 lbs...	@12½%
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs...	@9
Fat backs, 12@14 lbs...	@9
Fat backs, 14@16 lbs...	@10%
Regular plates...	@9
Buts...	7½%

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs...	@22
Skinned hams, fancy, 16@18 lbs...	@25
Standard regular hams, 12@16 lbs...	@20½
Picnics, 6@8 lbs...	@14%

Retail Section

LITTLE LESSONS IN MEAT RETAILING

Thoughts for the Boss Butcher and His Help

By Emil Schwartz, Master Butcher, Detroit, Mich.

LESSON No. 1—Retail Salesmanship in Meat

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of short talks by a successful retail butcher who worked his way up from a clerk to a place of leadership among the master butchers of his city of a million people. His experience and advice should be worth heeding.]

We have in the meat business throughout the United States a whole lot of retail clerks, or in other words, meat cutters.

Are they profit cutters, or are they waste cutters?

Some will earn their wages; others do not. If you belong to the latter class, you will soon find yourself out of the business and out of a job.

This is meant for you, whether you are a boss or a clerk.

Value of Neatness.

A little study of the meat industry will do no harm. First of all, I will talk about sanitary conditions.

Always try to keep yourself looking neat—a clean apron and coat and a clean shave. A lady will always admire a neat looking butcher, and through this you will gain trade for the boss and also gain for yourself at the end of the year, as the boss will soon find out whether you are a trade winner.

Secondly, keep your meat blocks, tools and show cases looking "up to the minute." That also comes under the head of sanitary conditions.

Now comes the easy part, as I call it—satisfying your customers. Always give them courteous treatment. Always be pleasant. A little smile won't hurt, even if you don't feel good at times. Don't let the customer know you are a crab, for if she does she will not come back to you, and you certainly must have customers to do business.

Humor Your Customers.

Place yourself in your customer's position. It is not pleasant to have someone nagging at you, but this must be expected in the retail game. A lady may come into your market who has had some domestic trouble, and, feeling irritable, she may try to "take it out" on you.

A pleasant greeting will probably cheer her up. Talk about the big show at some theater, or some other interesting topic. Make her feel at home.

You will always find the newlyweds asking how to cook or roast meat. Always be ready with an answer and suggestions. You might suggest some nice plate or chuck beef. She will probably reply she never cooked any. You can tell her how to prepare certain cuts. These suggestions will be appreciated and will increase your business.

Why Certain Cuts Are Pushed.

Try and sell the cuts not so well known, which the meat councils all over the coun-

try are trying to push, in order that we retailers may be able to balance our carcass, and buy straight cattle if possible.

The packer does not buy hindquarters at the stockyards, and is only able to get straight cattle there. He would much rather sell sides or straight cattle, and it is only through the efforts of those behind the counter—good salesmanship—that this can be accomplished.

Not only am I talking about cattle, but speaking generally. At times the packers are "long" on certain cuts. We, as retailers, must work in harmony with the packer, because we are all interested in the meat industry. You may think you are only a small man in the field, but we can all help to bring back normal conditions in the meat business, and we will all prosper by so doing.

Keep Track of Your Sales.

The next thing is to keep account of your business. If you don't do this you are a poor salesman. It would profit you little to go out of your way to sell your goods, and then keep no record of the sales. You would soon find things in a chaotic condition.

It only takes a few minutes of your time to keep a record of your sales, and if

Meat Trade Movies—No. 24.



TWO AND TWO MAKES—WHAT?

It all depends on whether you know how to add! And the same is true in the butcher business—you must know how! Emil Schwartz, of Detroit, Mich., learned the trade from the bottom up, and he's always willing to help others. That's why he is one of the most successful retailers of the Motor City, and the head of the Detroit Meat Council. His "Little Lessons for Meat Retailers" are a valuable feature of the Retail Section of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Uncle Sam wants to know what percentage you are cutting, you can soon tell him.

Of course, you do not want to be called a "profiteer," which has happened in the past. But the only way you can defend yourself is to show him in black and white that you are a good business man, making a fair profit on your meat—to which every good, loyal American citizen is entitled.

NOTE.—Lesson No. 2, on "The Boss and His Help," will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER on this page. Watch for it.

TOLEDO RETAILERS INSTALL.

At a recent regular meeting of the Toledo Master Butchers' Association the following officers were installed: C. W. Hesse, president; Walter P. Horne, vice-president; Alfred Meyers, treasurer; A. Weinandy, secretary; August Schmidt, master-at-arms; C. H. Bremer, inside-guard; Henry Lay, outside guard; August Weissenberger, F. W. Jones and Fred Boyesen, trustees.

It was voted to have a banquet at the Hotel Waldorf, on Tuesday evening, February 6, 1923.

CLEVELAND RETAILERS INSTALL.

The newly elected officers of the Cleveland Retail Meat Dealers' Association were installed recently at a banquet. The new officers are as follows:

Charles M. Krob, president; John Maier, first vice-president; Robert Wagner, second vice-president; Fred A. Hecht, secretary; Frank Kintzler, financial secretary; Charles J. Haag, treasurer; Sidney Salter, inner guard; Alfred Brew, outer guard; William Graff, sergeant-at-arms.

The new trustees are Charles Kuhn, F. E. Herman, Geo. Schnell and G. Mueller.

President-elect Krob voiced the spirit of the occasion when he said: "What we want for the coming year is co-operation. We want to join hands with the various organizations throughout the country for the betterment of the meat business."

The following retired members were given a rousing cheer in appreciation of their efforts: Wm. Bauer, president; Gust Stein, first vice-president; G. Hildebrandt, second vice-president; Wm. F. Moellering, secretary; Frank Kintzler, financial secretary; Chas. J. Haag, treasurer; C. Rickert, sergeant-at-arms; Carl Kuentz, inside guard; Fred Hecht, outside guard.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Ed Brown has opened a meat market at Barnesville, Ohio.

Emil Mouritsen will shortly open a meat market at Easten, Minn.

M. E. Wells has purchased the West End Meat Market, Ottawa, Ohio.

C. H. Patterson has purchased the meat market at Enumclaw, Wash.

Nat Carpenter has purchased the Gaylord meat market at Arcola, Ill.

Geo. Rider has purchased the meat market of G. O. Dickey at Burr, Neb.

W. A. Jackson & Elbert Bly have opened a meat market at Pocahontas, Ark.

H. H. Ragan has opened a meat market at 917 Olive street, Pine Bluff, Ark.

C. T. Fordham has purchased the meat market of Becker Bros., Atlanta, Ill.

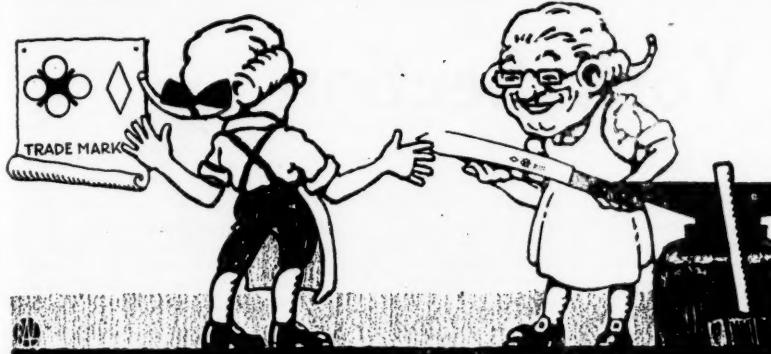
A meat department is being added to the Taber Cash Grocery at Oroville, Cal.

G. S. Gugeno will open a meat market at 614 East 45th street, Seattle, Wash.

January 20, 1923.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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**HAND FORGED ON THE ANVIL FROM DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL****John Wilson's Butcher Knives and Steels****1750
THE BEST THEN****Standard of the World****1922
THE BEST TODAY****I. WILSON, Sycamore Street, Sheffield, Eng.****Sole American Agents****H. BOKER & CO., Inc., NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Martin Schmidt has opened a new meat market at Atwood, Kans.

F. H. Klein has purchased the Cutshall Meat Market at Erie, Kans.

Samuel Heitter has opened a meat market on Main street, Everett, Wash.

Willis Wells has purchased the Hartman butcher shop at Uniontown, Kans.

H. D. Porter has purchased the meat business of Jos. Cuhel, Fremont, Neb.

John Foss has purchased the meat business of Chas. Vonasek, Sterling, Nebr.

Ben Lee Britton and Jones Sellers will conduct a meat market at Harrodsburg, Ky.

Lawrence Moore has taken over the meat business in the Burral store, Ashton, Ida.

J. W. Gault and Son are contemplating opening a meat market at West Middlesex, Penn.

C. A. Bibbee has disposed of his meat business at Reading, Kans., to G. V. Bailey.

Otis Clouse has purchased the Bronx Meat Market on North Main street, Farmington, Ill.

E. J. Hellhake and Harry Seehorn have opened a meat market at 640 Maine street, Quincy, Ill.

Many improvements are being made in the Greenwood street meat market at Canisteo, N. Y.

Henry Thom has purchased the Farmers' Meat Market on Main avenue, Ritzville, Wash.

Heim & Launder have opened a meat market in the Camas Merc. Co. block at Camas, Wash.

The meat and grocery store of A. Abrams at Kinzua, Pa., was recently damaged by fire.

M. White will shortly open a new meat market at 100 Santa Cruz avenue, Los Gatos, Calif.

W. A. Benson will manage the new Pinal Meat Market in the George Lobb bldg., Superior, Ariz.

H. H. Wells has established a meat market at 4402 E. Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind.

John Watts will open an up-to-date meat market at Union and Atlantic avenues, Lynbrook, N. Y.

C. J. Ehrman has opened a meat and grocery business at 716 University avenue, Madison, Wis.

The Valley Meat Market, Missoula, Mont., was damaged by fire recently to a considerable extent.

L. A. Ellis and others have purchased the Sellers meat market on North Main street, Pratt, Kans.

Abdallah Brothers are installing a new

For Sausage Makers**BELL'S****Patent Parchment Lined****SAUSAGE
BAGS****and****SAUSAGE
SEASONINGS****For Samples and Prices, write****THE WM. G. BELL CO.
BOSTON****MASS.**

meat market in the Atlas Hotel, South Connellsville, Penn.

Buehler Bros. of Chicago are opening a new meat market at 21 South Genesee street, Waukegan, Ill.

Nick Tomysck has purchased the West Side Meat Market, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., from Radtke & Joswiak.

Hans Tideeman has purchased the Dixon Meat Market, Dixon, Nebr., from C. D. Tuttle and R. E. Snyder.

John Oien has opened a meat and grocery business at Omaha street and Starr avenue, Eau Claire, Wis.

The meat market of Frank DeMonge in the Hodson bldg., New Vienna, Ohio, was recently destroyed by fire.

Guyette Brothers have recently purchased the meat market of A. B. Simmons at Vermontville, Michigan.

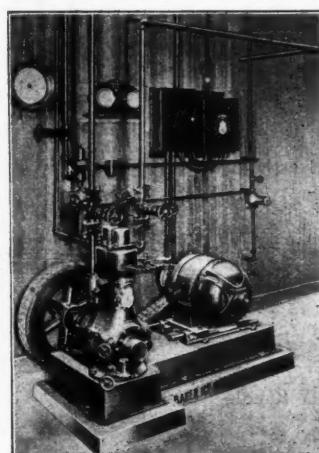
Otho W. Conover recently opened a meat market in the store at East Fulton and High streets, Johnstown, N. Y.

A. T. Jeffries will manage the meat market recently purchased by the Carsten Packing Co. at Burlington, Wash.

The meat market of Winfield T. Roberts on Church street, Bangor, Me., was damaged by fire a short time ago.

The meat market and grocery of the Carpenter & Sears Co., Watkins, N. Y., was badly damaged by fire recently.

Edward C. Whacker has purchased the meat market at 245 East Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind. The new market to be known as the Central Meat Market.

BAKER SYSTEM**Perfect
Refrigeration**

That's what you need for the preservation of your meats, butter, fruits, vegetables, etc.

You realize that ice is too expensive—too sloppy, and makes your ice box wet and musty. The uneven temperature results in considerable loss to you through meat trimmings and spoilage.

**Install the Baker System
Mechanical Refrigeration**

**Reliable Temperature
Cheaper Than Ice
Easy to Operate
Lasts a Lifetime**

With the Baker System you have absolute control of the desired temperature and can cut out the ice bills. A steady and dependable circulation of cold dry air will reduce your loss through spoilage and trimmings—your box will be dry and sanitary.

Write for Bulletin No. 42-D

**Baker Ice Machine Co.
Omaha, Neb.**

Charles Morrison has sold his meat market on the Shore road near New Jersey avenue, Atlantic City to C. W. Scudeler.

E. A. Mace and J. M. Zeigler have opened a thoroughly equipped meat market at 322 East Fayette street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Otto Grunthal has opened a meat market in the Parkers' Cash Grocery at Seventh and Bridge streets, Clarkston, Wash.

A meat market known as the United States Packing House Co., has recently been opened at Newport, Ark., by T. R. Miller.

Erich Paske and Edgar Miesfeldt will operate the Star Meat Market at North Twelfth street and Superior avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.

The Public Meat Market, one of a chain of markets operated throughout Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas was recently opened at 1014 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

New York Section

T. P. Gibbons, Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, was in New York last week.

R. C. Evans, district manager at New York for Morris & Company, is visiting the up-state houses.

A. L. Scott of the beef department of Swift & Company, Kansas City, was a visitor in New York this week.

J. W. Paton, beef department and A. E. Osborne, auditing department, Morris & Company, Chicago, were in the city during the week.

W. B. Lundie has succeeded to the office of manager of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co. for the New York District, the vacancy created by the death of A. E. Glasgow.

W. C. Davis of the livestock and meats division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C., was in New York from Tuesday to Friday of last week making arrangements with the United States Lines to take over the investigation of meats and meat food products. This work will be done by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Mr. Davis spent Saturday at the Bureau branch office in Boston and returned to New York on Tuesday of this week to complete final arrangements. Besides conferring with representatives in charge of the Bureau office in New York he visited Philadelphia before returning to Washington.

The Nathan Strauss, Inc., Mutual Benefit Association will hold their third annual entertainment and ball at the Masonic Temple, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, January 25th. High class talent for the entertainment has been secured. The music will be furnished by one of New York's jazziest orchestras. Michael M. Rosenthal, secretary of the organization, is making special efforts to make this affair the most successful and enjoyable since the foundation of the society. The officers are Nathan Strauss and Louis Strauss, honorary presidents; Morris Pett, president; Simon Block and Lillie Meier, vice-presidents; Michael M. Rosenthal, secretary; Arthur Goldstein, financial secretary; Meyer Van Wye, treasurer; John Carlson, sergeant-at-arms.

BROOKLYN MASTER BUTCHERS.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, held last week, the officers elected for 1923 were installed by Herman Kirschbaum, first vice-president of the State Association. A three-reel moving picture of the Near East Relief was shown.

To the retiring recording secretary, William Helling, who had filled this office for sixteen continuous years, was presented a magnificent sterling silver loving cup. The presentation was made in a very telling speech by the president, O. Edward Jahrsdorfer, and tributes to the meritorious work done by Mr. Helling were added by past presidents Rosen, Schneider and Grismer. Mr. Helling was so overcome by this mark of appreciation that the president allowed him half an hour to recuperate, after which he made a few remarks.

The Brooklyn Branch is opposed to the bill abolishing the present State Council of Farms and Markets, and the members are writing to their representatives at Albany requesting them to vote against the bill.

NEW YORK MASTER BUTCHERS.

The meeting of Ye Olde New York Branch, United Master Butchers' of America, held on Tuesday evening, was rather interesting and the large attendance was encouraging. There were two speakers, Pendleton Dudley, secretary of the Meat Council, spoke on the difficulties met with in the trade, and was given a rising vote of thanks. The other speaker was James L. Bennett, federal expert income tax accountant, who gave a lecture on the manner of keeping accounts by retailers and the preparation of their income tax report. The members were greatly interested and asked Mr. Bennett a number of questions.

The Compensation Committee reported progress, and the chairman was given power to enlarge the committee as he saw fit; that is, as it is proposed to take in the other branches it seemed to be only

fair that they should have representation on the Board of Directors by one or two members.

Owing to ill health brother Geo. H. Shaffer has resigned as director of the New York Calf Skin Association, an activity which had been started by members of Ye Olde New York Branch.

The abolition of the present State Council of Farms and Markets, and the substitution of a single-headed commission, was discussed, and it was stated that State Secretary Wm. H. Hornidge is keeping in close touch with this situation. It was reported that the Brooklyn Branch had turned the matter over to their counselor, Congressman E. Celler.

Ye Olde New York Branch will shortly move into larger quarters in the same building.

Meat Council Leader Faces Retailers

Secretary Pendleton Dudley of the New York Meat Council was given the "third degree" by the members of Ye Olde New York branch, United Master Butchers, on Tuesday night of this week. It was a friendly quiz on the part of the retailers, for Mr. Dudley had insisted, when invited to appear before them for an address, that those retailers who recently offered criticism of the council be especially urged to be on hand and prepared to speak out in meeting. The result was a lively discussion of two hours, and the meat council secretary was thoroughly informed of the retailers' point of view.

It developed that selling at retail on the part of wholesalers, and unsatisfactory weights of boxed pork loins, were still the chief subjects of contention on the part of retailers, and that many were not satisfied with the progress being made by the council in clearing up the situation.

Mr. Dudley said that his work with the wholesalers had convinced him that they were sincerely desirous of eliminating retail selling on the part of certain members of their organization, and he was convinced that selling of this description was in no sense general. In fact, he thought that fully 90 per cent of it was confined to sales to members of the police force or the fire department, the remaining sales being merely casual instances here and there in the industry.

He asked whether those present believed this was a fair statement; and if not, he suggested that they give incidents from their experience to sustain their views. Whereupon a number of the retailers proceeded to narrate instances of retail selling on the part of wholesalers.

Many questions were asked and answered, and then Mr. Dudley, who had taken notes, announced that he would go into the matter carefully with the wholesalers.

"This is a matter that no one could clear up over night," said Mr. Dudley. "While I do not believe that conditions are nearly as bad as many of you describe

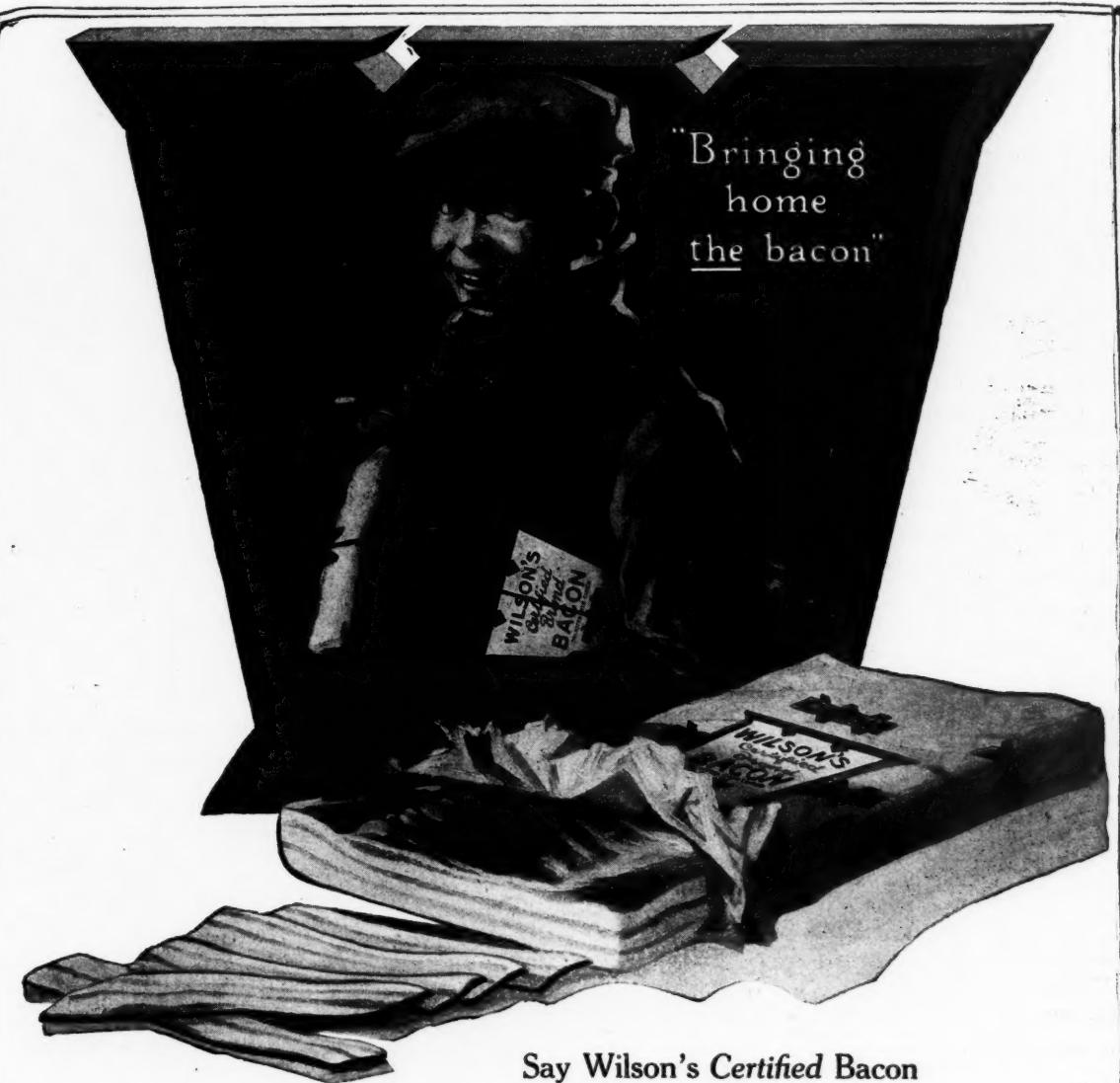
them to be, nevertheless, you are justified in continuing your campaign. And in doing this I would suggest that you be as patient as you can and avoid, if possible, expressions of violent judgment.

"You can be most helpful by bringing to the meat council in a quiet, business-like way instances of retail selling on the part of wholesalers. So far, all instances complained of and brought to the attention of the wholesalers have been taken in hand and satisfaction given. I can promise you that, so far as is humanly possible, this will be the case in the future."

Mr. Dudley continued: "Several retailers have said to me recently that the good work being accomplished by the meat council is in danger of being overlooked, owing to the concentration of certain retailers upon the subject of grievances. I believe this comment is justified. I wonder if you know that during the past year the per capita consumption of meats in this country has considerably increased, and good judges of conditions say that much of this improvement is due to the constructive work of the various organizations in the meat industry?"

At this point August Grimm, chairman of the meat council, arose to remark that he believed every dollar spent by the packers in exploiting the virtues of meat was yielding a satisfactory return. Mr. Grimm continued: "While I should like to see the retailers spend money looking to the same end, I believe we must look to the wholesaler for the sinews of war. There is no way of directly securing sufficient funds from the retailer end of the industry. Retailers are quite willing, however, to see these costs added to wholesale prices."

At the end of the discussion a standing vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dudley for his frank method of facing the situation, and his promise to see it through to the finish. Mr. Dudley has always been very popular with the retailers, and his present stand has added to his popularity.



**Say Wilson's Certified Bacon
—and Get it**

SELECTED for plump excellence of texture, evenness of fat and lean, smoothness of skin, these choicest pork sides are specially trimmed, and given our patient, exact curing and smoking.

The quality of the bacon is enhanced by the appetizing, mildly-sweet flavor which is thus imparted to it. Tell your dealer you want Wilson's Certified Bacon; if he hasn't it ask him to get it for you, we can stock him promptly.

LIKE all Wilson products, Wilson's Certified Bacon is selected, handled and prepared with the same respect your own mother shows toward anything she prepares especially for you.

• • •
"Wilson's Meat Cookery"—Our authoritative book on the economical buying and cooking of meats mailed free on request. Write us a postal for it. Address Wilson & Co., Dept. 346, 41st Street and Ashland Avenue, Chicago.

This mark **WILSON & CO.** your guarantee

The Wilson label protects your table

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, ordinary to prime.....	7.50@10.30
Cows, common to choice.....	1.75@ 5.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	4.00@ 6.40

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veal, prime, per 100 lbs.....	15.25@15.50
Calves, veals, common to medium.....	9.25@13.75
Calves, veals, culs, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 8.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.....	15.25@15.50
Sheep, ewes, prime, 150 lbs.....	7.75@ 8.00
Sheep, ewes, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 7.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@8.75
Hogs, medium	@9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9 1/2
Pigs, under 70 lbs.....	@7 1/2
Roughs	@7 1/2

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	18 @20
Choice, native, light.....	19 @20
Native, common to fair.....	15 @18

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.....	17 @18
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.....	17 @18
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.....	12 @14
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.....	10 @11
Good to choice heifers.....	14 @15
Choice cows	11 @12
Common to fair cows.....	9 @10
Fresh bologna bulls.....	8 @ 8 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@22 25 @26
No. 2 ribs.....	@17 20 @22
No. 3 ribs.....	@11 16 @10
No. 1 loins.....	@26 32 @34
No. 2 loins.....	@18 27 @29
No. 3 loins.....	@13 24 @26
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	23 @24
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	16 @18
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	10 @12
No. 1 rounds.....	13 @13
No. 2 rounds.....	11 @12
No. 3 rounds.....	9 @11
No. 1 chuck.....	12 @14
No. 2 chuck.....	9 @13
No. 3 chuck.....	7 @11
Bologna.....	6 9 1/2@10 1/2
Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg.....	22 @23
Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg.....	17 @18
Tenderloins, 4@5 lbs. avg.....	30 @70
Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg.....	30 @90
Shoulder clods	10 @11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	22 @23
Western calves, choice.....	19 @20
Western calves, fair to good.....	15 @18
Grassers and buttermilks.....	11 @14

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@13%
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@14
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@14 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@14%
Pigs, 80 lbs.....	@14%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	26 @27
Lambs, poor to good.....	18 @25
Sheep, choice	14 @16
Sheep, medium to good.....	12 @13
Sheep, culs	9 @11

SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	21 @22
Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	20 @21
Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	29 @21
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	14 @15
Picnics, 6@8 avg., per lb.....	14 @15
Rowlettes, 6@8 lb. avg., per lb.....	17 @18
Beef tongue, light.....	35 @40
Beef tongue, heavy.....	48 @45
Bacon, boneless, Western.....	21 @22
Bacon, boneless, city.....	21 @22
Pickled bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	17 @18

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FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	17 @18
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	40 @41
Frozen pork loins, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	17 @18
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	38 @40
Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	16 @17
Shoulders, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	14 @15
Butts, boneless, Western.....	18 @19
Butts, regular, Western.....	16 @17
Fresh ham, city, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	22 @23
Fresh ham, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.....	20 @21
Fresh picnic hams, Western, 6@8 lbs. avg.....	12 @13
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	16 @17
Regular pork trimmings, 50% lean.....	10 @11
Fresh spare ribs.....	13 @14
Raw leaf lard.....	13 @14

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	140.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	110.00@120.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 65.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 65.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	105.00@115.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	@130.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.....	300.00@325.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.....	250.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.....	200.00@225.00

FANCY MEATS.

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c
Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@37c
Calves, heads, scalded.....	@05c
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@50c
Beef kidneys.....	@16c
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 6c
Livers, beef.....	@22c
Ortals.....	@15c
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c
Beef hanging tenders.....	@17c
Lamb fries.....	@10c

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Shopfat.....	@ 3
Breastfat.....	@ 4 1/2
Edible suet.....	@ 6
Inedible suet.....	@ 5
Bones.....	@25

SPICES.

Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	14 1/2 17 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11 14
Pepper, red.....	35 39
Allspice.....	5 1/2 8 1/2
Cinnamon.....	12 16
Coriander.....	13 16
Cloves.....	27 32
Ginger.....	14 1/2 17 1/2
Mace.....	47 52

CURING MATERIALS.

Double bags.	Bbls.
Double refined saltpetre, gran.....	6% 6%
Double refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	7% 7%
Double refined nitrate soda, gran.....	4% 4%
Double refined nitrate soda, crystals.....	5% 5%
In 25-bbl. lots:	
Double refined saltpetre, gran.....	6% 6%
Double refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	7 1/2% 7 1/2%
Double refined nitrate soda, gran.....	4% 4%
Double refined nitrate soda, crystals.....	5% 5%
In carloads:	
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran.....	4% 4%
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	5% 5%

GREEN CALFSKINS.

5-9 9 1/2-12 1/2 12 1/2-14 14-18 18 lbs.	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.65 2.90 3.25 4.00
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.95 2.65 3.00 3.75
Buttermilk No. 1.....	2.35 2.65 3.00
Buttermilk No. 2.....	2.15 2.45 2.80
Branded grubby.....	1.90 1.95 2.15 2.60
No. 3.....	At value
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 66 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	28 @34
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	25 @30
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	24 @29
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	23 @28
Western, 31 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	23 @28

DRESSED POULTRY.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 66 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	26 @30
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	23 @25
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	22 @24
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	21 @23
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	20 @22

Fowl—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—barrels.

Western, dry packed, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	25 @28
Western, dry packed, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	24 @27
Western, dry packed, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	19 @22
Western, dry packed, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	16 @18

Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.

Western, dry packed, boxes.....	17 @19
Western, scalded, bbls.....	16 @17
Ducks, Maryland, per lb.....	23 @26

Squabs—

White, 11 to 12 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	11 @12
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